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Colorful Exhibit in Paris and Loans to Planters Mark 'Colonial Year' in France

COLONISTS' NEEDS TO BE SUPPLIED

Preferential Tariffs Proposed on Imports From Overseas Dominions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—This is "Colonial Year" in France.

A Colonial Exhibition in Paris from May to October is expected to attract visitors from all corners of the globe, and the Government has shown its awareness of the fact that greater France is a colonial empire comprising 60,000,000 inhabitants outside Europe by enacting a whole series of financial measures destined to improve the economic situation of territories overseas.

The latest of these measures is the law passed by Parliament which permits the existing Crédit National to extend its loan operations beyond the borders of the mother country to French colonies, dependencies and protectorates on other continents.

The Crédit National was originally established with a view to granting loans which would assist property owners in repairing damages caused by the World War. Its funds were used only for home enterprises until March, 1929, when a special exception was made which permitted the granting of credits to those who had suffered loss as a result of the cyclone and tidal wave in Guadeloupe the previous September.

The immediate occasion for making another exception to the rule that these funds should be employed at home—an exception which will result in the establishment of a Crédit Colonial existing alongside and in cooperation with the Crédit National—is the urgent need of coming to the aid of the New Hebrides, which have been exceptionally hard hit by the world economic depression. A loan of 40,000,000 francs, approximately $1,600,000, has been granted to assist the 700 French colonists, with their 5000 Indo-Chinese laborers, in getting on their feet.

The new Crédit Colonial will probably be endowed with a foundational fund of 100,000,000 francs when the second installment of the national economic reëquipment program, now pending in Parliament, is passed. Loans from the Crédit Colonial will be granted not to banks, but to individual planters and merchants for terms of from three to ten years. The rate of interest will be 6½ per cent when the borrowers can give security

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Weizmann Seeks Jewish Confidence in British Policy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM, March 30—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former head of the Zionists' world organization, announces he is proceeding to the United States in the middle of April with the purpose of reëstablishing American Jews' confidence in British sincerity in Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann revealed that his own confidence in the British policy is now firm, but he frankly is critical of recent tactics. The unskillful "White Paper" issued in October he described as undermining the Jews' confidence, because it sought to establish the theory that what is good for the Jews is bad for the Arabs and vice versa.

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in explaining the letter merely established a status quo as far as a Jewish national home is concerned, yet he deeply disappointed the Arabs.

At present Dr. Weizmann sees the greatest need in Palestine to be an Arab-Jew agreement with the British in allocation of the proposed British development loan of £2,500,000, designed to improve conditions of Arab cultivators in the hill country and help settle the new Jewish colonists. It will be difficult for Palestine to repay the loan unless confidence is restored and the Jews recommence investment, while Parliament will not approve the loan in the absence of a complete agreement of Arabs, Jews and British, the Zionist leader said.

The proposed legislative council similarly is unenforceable without an agreement. The Jews in 1923 consented to enter the Legislature because they regarded the British as their supporters, but some now believe official British members would join the Arab majority against the Jewish minority.

Dr. Weizmann does not know if the Arab political front is formed artificially but certain Arab executives do not represent the majority, though they represent everything vocal and crystallized. The Arab leaders are in commanding positions, whether due to their own ability, money, or British recognition, but Dr. Weizmann expects a considerable group of Arab opinion to favor Arab-Jew coöperation.

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Easy Payment Plan for China's Railways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nanking

THE Ministry of Railways has started a three-year railroad construction plan. To facilitate the work lines under construction will not be required to pay import duties. Duties, however, will be collected in installments when the railways are completed and are earning revenues. Other lines importing sleepers, rails and locomotives will pay only 50 per cent of the duties. A $5,000,000 loan for the purchase of locomotives for the Peiping-Mukden line has been issued.

Indian Service Is Reorganized to Cut Red Tape

New Bureau Divided Into Five Field Divisions Under Two Assistants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 30—Complete reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to simplify administration and make it more responsive to the needs of the 350,000 Indian wards of the Government was announced today by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

It has been divided into five field divisions of health, education, agricultural extension and industry, and forestry and irrigation which will in turn be grouped under two assistants to the commissioner. Each division is under a highly trained technical expert.

This new form for the highly criticized branch of the Government is the climax to almost two years of careful preparation by Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner and J. Henry Scattergood, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"Red tape" methods of procedure have been cut away by the new organization. Executive and administrative responsibility has been vested in division heads and in field superintendents. Clerical work is to be gathered into a special section so that administration divisions will be free of petty details.

All five division heads will be subject to two assistants whose spheres are defined as "human relations" and "property." These assistants will be responsible alone to the commissioner himself.

The old organization, basically unchanged for more than 50 years and operated largely along purely clerical lines, was cumbersome, the bureau declares in making the change. Division heads lacked the necessary executive powers and with the exception of health and forestry, none had a technically trained man in authority. The standards of qualification for the administrative offices, directors and assistant directors, have now been raised, and salaries have been made more attractive.

Both Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood declared in a public statement that the new plan will work out to the best advantage in the administration of Indian affairs. They hope it will make for a simplification in the management of the complicated affairs of the Indian service, and will make the office much more responsive to the needs of the field through simplified procedures and direction by

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Australia to Pay Interest on Bonds

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 30 (AP)—The Commonwealth Government today announced that it would meet the interest, due in London April 1, on New South Wales bond issues. Premier Lang of the State Government had announced the interest would not be paid.

Premier Lang, who heads the Labor Government of New South Wales, last week, announced a default on the interest due in London April 1, but said that that due in New York on that date would be paid.

NEW YORK, March 30—The New South Wales Government has remitted to London the interest due April 1 in New York on its debt, and the amount will be sent to New York from London, according to a cable to D. M. Dow, official secretary for Australia in New York, from the Prime Minister's department at Canberra.

SOVIET TRADE EXPERT DENIED LONGER VISIT

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Labor Department has refused to extend the permission given Feodor M. Zyadkin, general manager of the Amtorg Corporation, to remain in the United States as a visitor.

Zyadkin, who came to the United States in January, 1930, on a six months' permit as representative of export kled, a Russian Government organization dealing in grain, was granted a six months' extension of his permit last summer. It expired in January.

Gandhi 'Goes to the People' in Campaign to Win Home Rule Without Violence

SECTION OF THRONG, ESTIMATED AT 50,000 PERSONS, WHICH HEARD THE MAHATMA AT DELHI DURING HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE VICEROY, LORD IRWIN

GROUND IS LAID TO TAKE UP FULL WHEAT AGENDA

General Discussion Ends and Committee Named to Formulate Conclusion

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, March 30—General discussion of the questions on the agenda of the International Wheat Conference was brought to an end today. Recommendations made by the various delegations will now be examined by committees, which will report their final conclusions to the plenary assembly Wednesday or Thursday next.

It is now possible to have a general idea of the main arguments brought before the conference by the various delegates as well as remedies suggested for the solution of the wheat crisis. The cause of the crisis has been attributed by some to overproduction; by others, to lower consumption and the remedies suggested naturally have differed according to the viewpoint of the speakers.

With regard to the international organization of wheat production it has been recognized that the principal cause of overproduction was excessive development of areas sown and the falling off of consumption. Certain improvements in production per unit, due to technical progress in cultivation methods have been a general, but less important, influence. Another factor which caused overproduction, it was shown, has been a series of abundant harvests in recent years, which increased the surplus stocks that now overload the world market.

The diminution in consumption appears to be from the substitutions of other foodstuffs for wheat due to the improvement in the standard of life of great masses of the population as well as from the high price of bread which is disproportionate to the price of wheat. According to many, the fundamental reason for this excessive development of areas under wheat cultivation is to be found in the various forms of intervention with the object of regulating prices which have acted as a check upon the free play of economic forces. Regarding control of cultivation and the determination of production quotas, the following viewpoints were expressed:

Some put their faith exclusively in the reduction of cultivation; others would prefer to take steps to increase consumption; some consider that in order to influence production it would suffice to influence international trade; still others favor non-intervention in the market. No opinion was expressed exactly in favor of an obligatory quota system for production, as the difficulties of the economic, technical, political and social character opposed thereto, seemed too numerous. At the same time it was recommended that, as far as possible, diversification in crops should be developed.

It was suggested to suppress or modify all measures which would have the effect of artificially establishing overproduction and further propaganda among growers without, however, employing any form of compulsion in order to make them realize that the present crisis is due to excess production.

In regard to the means of increasing consumption it was suggested to initiate propaganda for the extension of consumption to countries which now consume only a negligible quantity of wheat in relation to the size of their populations—for example, China and central Africa. It was also suggested to increase consumption in countries which are already large consumers of wheat. This latter could be achieved, it was shown, by reductions in customs duties and the suspension of regulations relating to the extraction of flours and mixing, and by an improvement in quality

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Ellis Island Urged as Proper Place to Leave All Old World Controversies

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 30 — The most outspoken declaration yet made by the State Department that Americans of European descent should forget Old World quarrels and settle down in the country of their adoption was issued here in regard to a Fascist dispute by James Grafton Rogers, the new Assistant Secretary of State. After publication, its purport was strongly backed by a verbal statement from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

The letter was produced by revival of bickering of Italian factions which have frequently brought bitter controversy to the doors of the State Department in the past. It was addressed to Dr. Charles Fama of New York, prominent anti-Fascist, in receipt of anti-Fascist resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of Italian war veterans in New York City, Feb. 15, charging Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador, with engaging in Fascist activities. The State Department urges that Old World quarrels be checked at Ellis Island.

The Administration finds no grounds for charging the Italian Ambassador with factional controversies among Americans of Italian origin, Mr. Rogers says, and adds in part:

"This Government, as you are undoubtedly aware, has no interest in controversies arising within groups of American citizens of foreign origin, in respect to questions of internal politics in the countries to which they formerly owed allegiance.

"It reflects, however, the feeling of all true Americans, in looking forward to the day when such groups will become so thoroughly identified with the country of their adoption that they will cease to engage in futile controversies of that nature."

Gandhi Wins Greatest Victory in Decisive Stand at Karachi

Agenda Committee Accepts Terms of Irwin Pact Without Change—Mahatma Substitutes 'Partnership at Will' With Britain for Dominion Status

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARACHI, India, March 30—With Mahatma Gandhi in complete control, the All-India National Congress is proceeding this week to formal consideration of his pact with the Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

Although the full Congress is not expected to vote on the issue until tomorrow, the question has already been decided, for the agenda committee, which controls the Congress, voted unquestioning approval of Gandhi's policy Saturday evening.

He received a mandate to represent the Congress at the next Round Table and only two delegates out of 350 opposed him. Even the extremists, while voicing their disapproval of the Delhi pact, recorded no formal opposition, preferring for the sake of unity to assist Congress in obtaining purna Swaraj, or home rule, by negotiation with the British Government.

The occasion was another triumph for Gandhi, who squatted on a low platform during the proceedings calmly spinning while half a dozen fiery orators denounced his policy.

Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, favored leader of India's youth, said nothing bearing on the question. As Subhas Chandra Bose, extremist chief, waved his arms in excited gesticulations in the direction of Gandhi, the arm of the little man rose and fell as he silently wove little fluffs of cotton into thread, utilizing the time employed on national business in overtaking arrears in his domestic spinning.

Thousands of Indians including many women, congregated around the delegates in orderly fashion and followed the discussions, centering all their interest on Gandhi, whose partly clad figure stood out in singular relief in the center of the white-robed throng which filled the great stadium scooped out of the sands.

Political students who have been following Indian politics for years recall no occasion when Gandhi received such an indorsement of his policies, citing the fact that at the Lahore convention in 1929 he was defeated on two resolutions presented by him, while on the issue demanding complete independence from Britain the voting was 114 to 77 in his favor.

Truce Accepted Without Change

No such division marks the Karachi conclave, and while opposition to him is yet possible at the general session of the convention opinion is strong in official Congress circles that Gandhi will again emerge triumphant.

In presenting the resolution asking indorsement of the Delhi agreement and outlining the Congress's policy for participation in the next Round Table Gandhi said in effect, "You may accept or reject this resolution, but you must not alter it."

With no leader capable of superseding him the committee was virtually forced to accept his policy and all amendments were withdrawn.

The gist of the resolution stipulates complete independence as the goal of the Congress and indicates that India's Round Table delegates will ask control of defense forces, finance, fiscal and economic policies and the right to ask establishment of an impartial tribunal to determine India's national indebtedness.

The right to end the partnership with Britain at will will also be demanded, although Congress will be free to accept "such adjustments as may be demonstrably necessary to the interests of India."

Under this phrase it is felt in British circles in India that the British Government and Indian representatives will be able to evolve sufficiently a solution of the vexed problems of safeguards.

Gandhi indicated that he is discarding the term dominion status from his political vocabulary and substituting "partnership at will," which, he held, more clearly defines India's status in relation to Britain which should be that of "allies."

Must Have Full Power

The equality which this involved postulated the right of secession on the part of India—a right which Gandhi considered gave the status of complete independence. He also maintained that delegates appointed to represent the Congress must have full power to make binding decisions, subject only to the final ratification of the organization.

The policy enunciated by Gandhi was upheld by J. V. Patel, new president of the Congress, in an address given to the great concourse last night.

While his attitude on the question of safeguards differs considerably from that laid down at London, Patel, nevertheless, recognized the need for continued British association with India. In this regard he said: "I am aware that there is a strong body of opinion in this country to the effect that before partnership could possibly be conceived there must be a period of complete dissociation. I don't belong to that school."

Pilsudski's Return Is Made to Show Corridor Control

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW March 30—The arrival of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Polish dictator, at Gdynia today, after a several-months stay at Madeira, was made the occasion for a demonstration of Polish sovereignty over its corridor to the sea.

Marshal Pilsudski traveled all the way from Madeira on a Polish warship and arrived at the Polish port, which has grown from nothing in a span of four years. To all Poles, the arrival of Marshal Pilsudski on a Polish craft at the country's own port symbolizes growth in national strength, and reënforces the determination never to give up access to the sea through the corridor.

In a sense the demonstration in honor of Marshal Pilsudski was a reply to statements published over the week-end, purporting to show that the German Government would demand return of the corridor to the Reich at next year's disarmament conference.

Poland replies that the corridor must always remain its own and points to Gdynia, which today is one of the most flourishing towns on the whole Baltic coast while the German ports, Danzig and Koenigsberg, are said to be visibly declining.

Herriot Resigns as Mayor of Lyons

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, March 30—Edouard Herriot has resigned as Mayor of Lyons after more than 25 years in office, as a protest against constant opposition to his Administration by Socialists in the Municipal Council.

The incident has more than local significance because it serves to illustrate once more the difficulties which attend the attempt of Radicals and Socialists to coöperate in opposition to the more conservative parties which still control the National Government. M. Herriot is an outstanding Radical leader.

With parliamentary elections coming next year, Radicals are finding their position increasingly difficult and have lost several seats in Parliament at by-elections. A Socialist deputy was elected from Lyons yesterday, the same day that M. Herriot resigned. There has been a tendency for some time for Radicals to be caught between the Socialists on the Left and conservative parties on the Right.

M. Herriot's staff of assistants at Lyons City Hall walked out with their chief.

STATE REPEAL ASSAILED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League said in a statement March 26 that while the Eighteenth Amendment remained in the Constitution, individual states had nothing to gain and everything to lose by failure to maintain adequate prohibition enforcement laws.

HOOVER BACK AT DESK BUSY ON PROBLEMS

Political Situation, Farm Board, Tax Question Demand Attention

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 30—Invigorated by his Caribbean trip, President Hoover at the White House today began the task of determining policies on a number of pressing problems.

The U. S. S. Arizona on which the West Indian tour was made anchored off Old Point Comfort, Va., around 3 p. m., Sunday, and a little later the Presidential party was homeward bound on a special train.

Upon arrival at the capital the President went immediately to the White House. This morning he resumed his regular routine. He arose early, played his daily game of handball which he dropped during his sojourning, and by 9 o'clock was busy at work at his desk.

Many matters face the President for decision in the next few months before he makes his contemplated western vacation trip. He must draft and deliver eight speeches, four of them out of the city. Because of the disturbed political situation, the already active presidential campaign, and the challenge from powerful quarters of his administrative record, these addresses are deemed to be of the greatest importance.

Also confronting the President is the difficult and important task of reorganizing the leadership of the Republican National Committee. This step is conceded as urgent by the President's friends. He cannot, they say, go into the national campaign with the situation in national headquarters as it now is. It is also particularly necessary, his friends say, that the President make no mistake this time. His last three choices have been a deep disappointment to him. None of the men he selected measured up to his hopes.

War Secretary Mentioned

The latest name to be mentioned for the post is that of Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War. He would unquestionably be a popular and admirable choice, but other factors enter into the selection. Mr. Hurley is happy with his work in the Cabinet. He feels that anything he can do for the President he can do just as ef-

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1400 Critics Pass on Each Yale Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30—This city has an audience of 1400 critics—people from all walks of life who are actively engaged in writing reviews of newly produced plays.

However, these critics do not spend their entire time writing. By day they may be business men, professors, housewives, professional and business women, but they hold an important place in the work of the department of drama at Yale University, whereby student playwrights, costume and scene designers, and technicians get a public criticism of their work.

They are the invited audience before whom Prof. George Pierce Baker, chairman of the department, presents plays written by his students in play writing.

Each member of the audience submits a written criticism of each play performed, and these are carefully considered by the author. As the reaction of the public to a play is always uncertain, this cross-section audience gives a preview of defects which otherwise might not appear until the play is professionally produced.

Membership in the private audience is a cherished possession, and as vacancies arise they are filled from a waiting list of interested persons. Most of the members have attended regularly since 1925, having followed the department from its temporary quarters in a private residence to the new theater and workshop built through the gift of Edward S. Harkness. Repeated failure to write a criticism disqualifies a member of the invited audience from further attendance.

LAKE DISCOVERED IN CENTER OF ANDES

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 30 (By U. P.)—The discovery of a hitherto unrecorded lake on the Chile-Argentine boundary line near Aysen, Chile, was reported Saturday. The lake is seven miles long and one and a half wide, and is in the heart of the Andes Mountains.

Earliest Portrait of Dante Found

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rome

A NEW portrait of Dante, earlier than any of the previously known paintings of the poet, has been discovered in a fresco in a church in Pistoia, where mural paintings and frescoes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are being uncovered in restoration work. Another portrait, bearing the name of Petrarch, is by the side of that of Dante.

New England Told to Hold Rail Control

Joseph B. Eastman Says It Would Be Mistake to Hand It to Outsiders

Handing over the control of New England railroads to outside interests would be a mistake says Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Washington. This opinion is contained in a report submitted by Mr. Eastman to Gov. Joseph B. Ely at the latter's request.

The future of New England depends upon the preservation and exercise by the New England people of the independence, vigor, enterprise and other hardy qualities of mind and character which have distinguished them in the past, Mr. Eastman says.

The railroads are a big and vital part of modern life, he declares, and suggests the unfavorable effect that a transfer of interests would have on the commerce and industry of New England. He points out that this section of the country lacks neither population nor wealth nor industrial skill and experience.

In the past, he says, New England not only built, financed and operated its own railroads, but also pioneered in building, financing and operating many railroads in other parts of the country. In 1923, he says, he sat at the hearings in Boston when plans for the consolidation of New England railroads were discussed. At that time there were many persons who believed and urged that the lines be turned over to connecting trunk lines as the only possible means of salvation. Such council was, however, ignored and New England set to work to rehabilitate her roads and succeeded in doing so. They are now in hands that appear to be most excellent managers, he declares.

The "Prime Question"

Picking up the "prime question," as he calls it, he inquires whether New England ought to control and operate and finance its railroads or should permit them to become appendages of great trunk-line systems. Assuming that the arguments in favor of the latter policy will be made by those who are interested in its adoption he goes on to point out certain considerations which should be weighed carefully in balance.

"It may be recalled," he says, "that there have been times in the past when the Boston & Maine and the New Haven Railroads were dominated and largely influenced by interests

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Eight P. C. Found to Pay Income Tax

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 30—The head of a family who pays any income tax can step up and congratulate himself. Even in a good year he belongs to a small group of eight out of 100 who earn enough to do it.

This conclusion was reached by L. C. Harbison, president of the Household Finance Corporation, who has analyzed the latest income tax and census returns. In 1929, a year of prosperity, 92 per cent of the families did not earn enough to file a personal income tax report, Mr. Harbison said.

"For the vast majority of families," he continued, "who must get along on an average of $40 a week, it is almost impossible to build up a reserve large enough to tide over emergencies, with the result that local merchants and professional people find themselves carrying thousands of dollars in uncollectible accounts, hurting the manufacturer, the producer, and labor alike.

"American business and industrial leaders are challenged to prevent these recurring cycles of unemployment. If we expect 92 per cent of our families to buy and consume continuously their share of what we produce we must stabilize their source of income by providing steady work."

FACTORY JOBS INCREASE BUT OTHERS LAG

Woods Says Shop Work Is Better—'White Collar' Employment Slow

RETAIL SHOE TRADE IS MUCH IMPROVED

New England Industries Show Increase—Fewer Reich Idle Than Before War

Continued improvement in employment conditions is shown in dispatches from various parts of the world.

In the United States Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's committee, reports a general increase in factory jobs, but a "lagging" in "white collar" positions. Conditions in the middle West are said to be better than 30 or 60 days ago but may not be much improved over December. The South reports improvement in textiles and farm labor and the West advises of increased activity in lumber and other operations.

A marked recovery in the retail shoe trade, following efforts to combat pessimism, is reported by the head of the National Shoe Retailers' Association.

Factories in New England are operating on extended schedules and establishment of new firms aids employment in this section.

Opening of shipping on the Great Lakes will result in employment of thousands and paying of millions in wages, it is pointed out.

From Germany comes news that, despite the depression, there are now employed in that country more persons than before the war.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 30—Reports received today by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, revealed improvement in factory employment conditions, but a lagging in "white collar" jobs.

This situation was characterized as natural by Colonel Woods, who pointed out that work is usually doubled up on office employees during times of depression, and it takes longer for employers to realize that additional employees are needed. Colonel Woods also noted a perceptible move of unemployed workers from the city to the farm, especially in the case of young people.

Fred C. Croxton, the committee's regional director for the middle West, reported that conditions in that territory are better than 30 or 60 days ago, but added that there is a "well-founded doubt" whether they are better than they were in December. In four of Mr. Croxton's states active campaigns are under way to promote the planting of family gardens to piece out the family income next summer.

From New England came reports of the institution of a five-day week as an employment aid in the building trades in Springfield, Mass., and the opening in the near future of several textile mills, idle since last June.

City Reports Given

Supplementary messages from Department of Commerce field representatives contained the following developments in the industrial situation: "Philadelphia factory employment during February increased more than usual and March shows further increase. Diversified industries account for most as metal products, transportation equipment still poor. Applicants for relief continue to rise, but rate of increase has been lessened during the last two months.

"Atlanta, Ga., employment conditions have decidedly improved in the textile industry and the farm labor situation has improved. No increase in the employment of white collar workers. Number of unemployed in this district is not considered excessive. Approximately half of textile mills operating five days a week, while the rest are running for three and four days a week. Conditions at Atlanta show some improvement. Relief measures appear adequate. Outlook for decreasing unemployment is encouraging.

"Charleston, S. C.—It can safely be stated that employment in Charleston since the first of February has increased 10 per cent.

"Des Moines, Ia.—Local conditions indicate small gain in number of employed. Farming operations expected to begin soon.

Dallas, Tex—Farm implement dealers report prospects excellent. Bad weather a factor, hindering increased employment and business improvement. Dallas unemployed estimated at 17,000. Office employment showing no appreciable increase, according to local employment agencies. Industrial pay rolls show slight increase. Noticeable lessening of bread and soup lines.

"St. Louis, Mo.—Slight decrease in factory unemployment but increase of surplus of clerical help. Citizens' relief committee advises 12,125 applications received for relief during January and February this year, an increase of 199 per cent over the same period last year.

"Seattle, Wash.—Industrial employment throughout the State less than year ago, but outlook optimistic Seasonal agricultural activities have furnished largest demand for 'abou last week.

Lumber Activity Increased

"Portland, Ore.—Increased activity in logging and lumber indnustries but still below normal. Increased demand for farm hand common labor is benefiting employment situation.

"Los Angeles, Calif.—No change in unemployment conditions except that prolonged unemployment has in-

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AWARDS TO 77 PROVIDE FOR ART STUDY AND WORK

Guggenheim Fund Gives $175,000 to Writers and Other Professionals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 30—Awards aggregating $175,000, to be used for fostering work in literature, music and art, and studies in sociology, economics, education, architecture, physics, biology and history, were announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation today. The fellowships have been granted to 77 scholars, novelists, poets, sculptors, painters and other professional workers. The work will be carried on in North and South America and in Europe.

The grant made to teach is about $2500 a year. These grants are from a fund of $4,500,000 established by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim six years ago as a memorial to a son. The purpose of the fund is to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research and to promote international understanding.

Fellowships for writing are granted to Maurice Hindus, author, and Hart Crane, poet, both of New York; John Crowe Ransom, poet and prose writer, of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Genevieve Taggard, poet, of South Hadley, Mass.; Miss Katherine Anne Porter, writer, now residing in Mexico City; Miss Katherine Clugston and Emjo Basshe, both dramatists of New York and Walter Stanley Campbell, of the University of Oklahoma, who writes under the pseudonym of Stanley Vestal.

Fellowships for work in painting, sculpture and etching are granted to Marsden Hartley, Alexander Brook, Joseph Pollett and Emil James Bistran, painters, all of New York; Harry Gottlieb, painter of Woodstock, N. Y.; Miss Ione Robinson, painter, of Los Angeles; Miss Doris Rosenthal, painter, of Silvermine, Conn.; Orondio Maldarelli and Reuben Nakian, sculptors, both of New York; Harold Cash, sculptor, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Alexander R. Stavenitz, etcher, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hartley, Miss Robinson, Miss Rosenthal and Mr. Bistran will go for studies of Mexican art and for work in painting.

Other fellows who will visit Latin America are: Carleton Beals, writer, of Berkeley, Calif., who will prepare a biography of Porfirio Diaz, formerly President of Mexico; Dr. George Ward Stocking, professor of economics, University of Texas, who will study developments in the Mexican oil industry; Dr. Carl Sauer, professor of geography of the University of California, who will study cultural successions in type settlements of northwestern Mexico, and Dr. Vera Lee Brown, professor of history, Smith College, who will study in the archives of England, Spain and Mexico the relations of England and Spain as colonial powers in the eighteenth century.

Others include Dr. Lila Morris O'Neale, lecturer in historic textiles, University of California, who will study prehistoric textile collections in Peru; Dr. Lesley Byrd Simpson, assistant professor of Spanish, University of California, who will study in Mexico, Spanish-Indian relations in the colonial period; Miss Anita Brenner of New York, who will study pre-Spanish American art in the southern countries of the North American continent; Dr. Ruth Bunsel of Columbia University, who will study Indian backgrounds of the Mexican nation, and Dr. John Van Horne, associate professor of romance languages of the University of Illinois, who will study the life of the Spanish epic poet, Bernardo de Balbuena, in the Caribbean area.

Joseph Fulling Fishman, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, New York, has been granted an award for penological studies abroad; Dr. John E. Orchard, associate professor of economic geography, Columbia University, and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson Orchard, have both been granted fellowships to enable them to go to China. Dr. Orchard will study the transition in China from agriculture and household industries to modern manufacturing and Mrs. Orchard will study the significance of the social movements accompanying the industrialization of China.

Dr. Otto G. C. Dahl, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Lydik S. Jacobson of Stanford University, received awards for engineering studies abroad.

Other recipients are: Henry Dixon Cowell of Menlo Park, Calif., who will make a study of materials used in extra-European musical systems; Otto Luening of New York, who will continue work in musical composition, especially the writing of an opera based on Longfellow's Evangeline; Roy Dickinson Welch, professor of music, Smith College, who will complete the writing of a history of music; and Dr. Helen Huss Parkhurst of Barnard College, Columbia University, who will write a book on the æsthetics of architecture.

Others are Cecil Clair Briggs, architect of New York, who will make an architectural restoration of the Greek Acropolis built at Lindos, Island of Rhodes; Francis Henry Taylor, curator in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, who will carry on a study of the Romanesque sculpture of the Roussillon, and Dr. Ernest T. De Weld of Princeton University, who will prepare for publication the second volume of the manuscript of the Psalter of Stuttgart.

Dr. Herbert Heaton, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Reginald Charles McGrane, of the University of Cincinnati, received grants for economic studies; Dr. Ermon Dwight Eastman, of the University of California; Dr. George Scatchard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. George Sutton Parks, of Stanford University, and Dr. Thomas Erwin Phipps, of the University of Illinois, received grants for studies in physical chemistry; Dr. Jerome Boley Green, of Ohio State University; Dr. Jens Rud Nielsen, of the University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Henry De Wolf Smyth, of Princeton University, received grants for studies in physics; Dr. George Bruner Parks, of Washington University; Harry Hayden Clark, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Thomas Whitfield Baldwin, of the University of Illinois; Dr. George William Williamson, of the University of Oregon, and Dr. Erika von Erhardt-Siebold, of Mount Holyoke College, received grants for studies in various literary and historical subjects.

Dr. Samuel Brody, of the University of Missouri; Dr. Edward Lee Howes, of Yale University Medical School; Dr. Mary Stuart MacDougall, of Agnes Scott College; Dr. Hilario Atanacia Roxas, of the University of the Philippines; Dr. Arthur H. Steinhaus, of the Young Men's Christian Association College, Chicago, and Dr. Horace Wesley Stunkard, of New York University, received grants for biological studies. Dr. Walter Scott Adkins, of the University of Texas, received a grant for geological studies; Dr. Jacob Hammer, of Hunter College, and Dr. Clark H. Slover of the University of Texas, received grants for Celtic studies; Dr. William Edward Zeuch, of Commonwealth College, Dr. Bennett Harvie, Branscomb, of Duke University, Dr. Leslie W. Jones, of New Haven, Conn., and Dr. Salomon A. Rhodes, of the College of the City of New York, received grants for studies in educational, social and literary subjects.

The list of Latin-American Fellows includes three from Mexico, three from Argentina and four from Chile, all of whom will carry on their work in the United States.

The Foundation also will grant fellowships to citizens of Cuba, the announcement said.

NATIONS' SUIT DROPPED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28 (AP)—A $1,000,000 libel suit Gus O. Nations, former prohibition agent, filed against Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General, in 1929, in connection with a series of articles she wrote about prohibition enforcement, today was stricken from the docket in federal court here for failure to prosecute.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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FACTORY JOBS INCREASE BUT OTHERS LAG

(Continued from Page 1)

creased suffering. Spring weather and prospects of work at Boulder Dam have caused several thousand more destitute families to leave Los Angeles."

Public workes totaling $967,692,780 have been put under contract since Dec. 1, 1930, according to records received by the public works section of the committee. Last week 264 projects totaling $40,580,537 reached that stage. The projects included federal buildings, state and municipal buildings, colleges, churches, bridges and highways. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the money spent in construction eventually goes to labor.

A determined effort on the part of shoe retailers to shake off the industrial depression has resulted in marked recovery in their industry, according to a statement by Colonel Woods from A. H. Geuting, president of the National Shoe Retailers' Association.

"Our retailers had come to the point where they were buying hand-to-mouth," Mr. Geuting said, "maintaining depleted stocks on their shelves, and operating with a reduced force of employees. At the annual meeting of our association in February, attended by 8000 retailers, manufacturers and tanners from all parts of the country, leaders of our trade had decided that it was time to turn about and fight the business slump by aggressive action.

"Speakers at the meeting pointed out that leather prices, and, therefore, shoe prices, probably were at as low a level as they were likely to reach, so that price was an incentive rather than an obstacle to buying. The attitude of the shoe retailers changed from pessimism to cautious but progressive optimism.

"As a result, buying has increased to such an extent that New England shoe factories have stepped up their output 20 per cent since Feb. 1, according to a recent statement by Arthur B. Butman, chief of the shoe and leather manufactures division of the Department of Commerce. Some of the New England factories are running at capacity, having booked orders several weeks ahead. Others reported gains over Feb. 1 as much as 50 per cent."

New England Factories Show Renewed Activity

Factory wheels spin with renewed speed in New England as workers are called back to their jobs, substantial orders are placed and new firms establish plants here, the New England Council declares today on the basis of reports from all over the section.

At Lowell, Mass., 1200 men will start work tomorrow on a $250,000 municipal water main that will keep them busy in three-day shifts until next fall. Work will be given only to needy men with dependents.

The Burlington Venetian Blind Company, Burlington, Vt., has been warded a $100,000 contract to furnish blinds for the new Empire State Building in New York City, the Burlington Chamber of Commerce reports. The contract will insure full-time operation over a number of months.

In Rhode Island, 1267 wage earners are busy who were listed as out of work in January and February, according to the State Commissioner of Labor. This represents a gain of 2.1 per cent in employment for the State The largest gain occurred at Pawtucket, where the number employed increased 26 per cent.

The Citizens Emergency Committee on Employment of Bridgeport, Conn., reports that about 20 per cent of the 1284 factory workers listed as unemployed have regained jobs.

Mills of the American Woolen Company at Webster, Mass., have been operating on full time and recently advertised for night workers, according to the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of Southbridge, Mass. This group also reports that the Slater Mills at Webster have put a small number of looms on night work, and that the Charlton Woolen Company, Charlton, Mass., is busy and looks to the future with confidence.

A number of new clothing manufacturing concerns have recently located in New England, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. These firms will employ from 25 to 250 each.

The Coholl Shoe Company has begun operations in Haverhill, Mass., it is reported by the local Chamber of Commerce. Two new leather novelty producers have been established in Boston and New Bedford.

Use of New England forest products to make wooden toys and novelties is announced at Conway, N. H., where the Morrison Manufacturing Company has been organized for this purpose.

In order to handle increased orders, the Bridgeport Brass Company has added 150 employees to its force, it is reported by the Chamber of Commerce there. Establishment in that city of the Acme Manufacturing Company, which is to make brass faucets and plumbers' fittings, is also announced.

More Germans at Work Than Before World War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—More people are at work in Germany today than before the war, despite the present heavy unemployment. The number of Germans having a full-time occupation is estimated at around 34,000,000 men and women, or 57.5 per cent of the population, and 9,000,000 more than were counted on the last occasion before the war in 1907.

Even if one deducts the number of unemployed, which is just below 5,000,000, present-day Germany still numbers 29,000,000 men and women having a full-time occupation, or about 4,000,000 more than before the war. And this, despite the very unfavorable business conditions at home and in the whole world, and despite the fact that 2,000,000 men fell in the war.

This increase of employment as compared with pre-war times is due to some extent to the destruction of property by the inflation which compels many formerly well-to-do people to earn a living now. Also the reduced possibility to marry is forcing many women to look for work. The reduction of the German army to 100,000 men is also responsible to some extent.

The fluctuations on the labor market are exceedingly great. In one month last year, for instance, 730,000 unemployed found work and 565,000 lost their jobs.

Shipping on Great Lakes to Bring Millions in Pay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT — Millions of dollars a month will begin to flow soon again in the form of wages to the thousands of men engaged in Great Lakes shipping. Sailors are gathering in growing numbers at the port assemblies from Duluth and Superior, and through Sault Ste. Marie, down to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. Soon after April 1 the Lake Carriers' Association fleet, with its normal monthly pay roll of more than $3,000,000, will begin to move.

From the skipper down to coal passers and porters an average of about 30 men is required to man a lake freighter, and each boat has a pay roll of approximately $4000 a month. The bigger boats, especially those carrying radio crews, have a considerably larger pay roll. The fleet is composed of 921 carriers.

The J. W. Westcott Company, marine reporting agency here for 50 years, estimates that navigation, when it opens on April 15, will see 25 per cent of the carriers under steam, transporting ore, grain, lumber, pulp, automobiles and package freight.

At the beginning of no season does the entire fleet sail at once, additional carriers starting trips as the season progresses and the volume of trade warrants.

In comparison with 1929 or 1928, tonnage last season fell off considerably, but this is softened by the fact, according to the Lake Carriers' Association annual report just issued, that "the 1930 volume stands up well as compared with the 105,750,000 tons as the 10-year average preceeding the all-time record trade of 1929, and even exceeds the 10-year average of 110,500,000 tons when 1929 is included."

When the freighters begin to move they set in motion many other activities which swell the sum total of wages paid out. The fleets of car ferries, which cross the lakes and straits with freight trains at numerous points from Duluth to Buffalo, give assurance of employment. Activity is stirred in the connecting freight yards, at the great iron ranges in the North,, and at the grain elevators and scores of bulk and package freight docks.

Hindenburg Blocks 'Godless Agitation'

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—President von Hindenburg today put a dictatorial foot down hard on political rowdyism and "godless agitation" in Germany.

A decree issued today invokes the extraordinary powers conferred upon him for regulation of public meetings, parades, placards, and pamphlets, as well as sharpening police powers against unauthorized bearing of weapons.

The decree empowers the police to forbid any meeting where there is reason to believe that the state or its officials will be reviled or any religious organization held up to ridicule.

Acting upon the decree police confiscated six master records at the proletarian phonograph center today on the ground that the texts of the records were insulting to the church, incited disobedience to laws and violated the statutes for public protection.

PENSION OF EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN INCREASED

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Minimum pensions received by retired clergymen, widows and dependents of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have been increased from $600 to $1000 annually.

The increase, from which 1200 pensioners benefit, becomes effective immediately, the church pension fund announced today. It will increase the fund's annual payments to $1,000,000. Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, president of the fund, announced the increase has been made possible because of the success "with which the fund has been supported and administered since its inception March 1, 1917."

PUBLIC HOLIDAY BILL SIGNED

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 30 (By U. P.)—"The Three Kings' Day," or the day the Three Wise Men arrived at the birthplace of Jesus, will be a legal holiday in Porto Rico in the future. Governor Roosevelt signed the bill Saturday making Jan. 6 a holiday.

NEW ENGLAND TOLD TO HOLD RAIL CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

outside of New England. I refer to the domination of the Mellen régime by J. P. Morgan & Co., and to the influence which the American Express Company and the Pullman Company exerted at a somewhat earlier period in the councils of the Boston & Maine. In both instances, as is well known and was definitely established by investigators, the results were disastrous or at least injurious to the public interest.

"The question presented is more than a mere railroad question; it involves the welfare of New England from a much broader point of view. This is, I think, a most important consideration, even if it were clear, which it is not, that New Englanders cannot operate and finance their railroads quite as well as certain outside interests.

Natural Advantages

"Some seem to believe that if New England railroads were made appendages of the trunk-line systems notable advantages would be gained from the elimination of junction points and the operation of through lines under a single management, and that new 'access' would be gained in this way to other sections of the country. I question whether there is substance in this idea. If New England lines were taken over by the trunk lines, in all probability they would continue to be operated, for sound management reasons, very largely as separate units, just as the Boston & Albany is now operated by the New York Central. There is no reason to believe that it would be any easier than it is now to reach other parts of the country or that change in rates would result by reason of unification."

Declaring that New England has the natural advantages of proximity to sea, many excellent harbors, and close intercourse with Canada, Mr. Eastman explains that coastwise steamship lines compete in many ways with railroad trunk lines and that it is difficult to believe that trunk lines would do as much for them as independent lines would. The differential rates which have been maintained westbound over the routes through Canada to points in the United States have always been highly prized by the New England shippers.

Taking up the question of competition, as affected by trunk-line control, Mr. Eastman says that much would depend on the particular plan of control. If the Pennsylvania were allowed to dominate both the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads it is difficult to see how that would add to competition. And even if the New England railroads were apportioned among four or more trunk lines it is doubtful whether any gain in competition would result. "The real railroad competition of value to New England, and which is important to preserve, is in the transportation facilities furnished from the western and northern New England boundaries to other portions of the United States and Canada," he says. These conclusions were reached by the Storrow committee in 1923.

"It should not be overlooked," he explains "that competition between railroads has lost some of its importance, because of the keen competition which now exists and is rapidly growing between the railroads and other transportation agencies, such as motor vehicles, water carriers, pipe lines and air planes. This competition with other transportation agencies, indeed, presents a problem which calls for the exercise of the utmost initiative and enterprise on the part of the railroads, and it will probably also require an extension of the field of public regulation.

"I think it is not unlikely that the railroads will find it necessary to introduce quite radical innovations in both service and rates, and to coordinate with and utilize these other agencies of transportation to some considerable extent. If New England control of the major New England railroads can be preserved, it seems to me that it will be far easier to secure coöperation and to maintain cordial relations with the New England people, than it would be if these railroads are transferred to the control of absentee interests."

Referring to the danger of New England losing control over its own affairs, Mr. Eastman concludes: "We hear much these days of over-centralization of government and too much concentration in Washington, and we are told that local matters should be left to local control. If the heads of New England industries become mere managers or superintendents or clerks for absentee owners, where then will be the opportunity and the outlet for the tenacity, ingenuity, enterprise, hardihood and daring which have built up and preserved New England industry in the past?"

World Conference on Work for Blind

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 28—Eighty foreign delegates, representing 35 countries, will take part in the World Conference on Work for the Blind to be held here from April 13-17. Invitations to the conference were sent by President Hoover to 50 countries a year ago.

The conference will be held under the auspices of the American Foundation for the Blind, the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and the American Association of Workers for the Blind.

The committee on hospitality to the foreign delegates has appealed to residents of New York City who would like to lend closed automobiles for transportation of the foreign delegates, many of whom are blind, during the conference.

Persons interested may communicate with Miss Grace S. Harper, at the New York State Commission for the Blind, 80 Center Street, New York City.

PRINCES REACH SAO PAULO

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 30 (By U. P.)—The Prince of Wales and his party arrived here Saturday by train from Rio de Janeiro. A guard of honor fired a salute as he left the train. The Princes will spend two days here, then go to a ranch in the interior of Parana State belonging to Braulio Barbosa.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE AWARDS GIVEN TO 31 SCHOLARS

Grants to Help Workers in Various Research Fields Total $22,200

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 30 — Thirty-one American scholars received grants aggregating $22,200 from the grants-in-aid committee of the Social Science Research Council, according to announcement by the council today. These awards are to help mature scholars of demonstrated capacity complete undertakings which seem to the council to promise significant contributions to the social sciences.

The list of scholars and work they are engaged in follows:

William Anderson, University of Minnesota, existing units of local government in the United States; Donald Grove Barnes, University of Washington, George III and William Pitt the younger; Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois, methods by which various governments carry on their relations with the League of Nations, with special reference to the Scandinavian countries; James Morton Callahan, University of West Virginia, preparation of a volume on American foreign policy in its relations with Canada; Michael Hermond Cochran, University of Missouri, German public opinion on foreign affairs from 1900 to 1914; Clara Chassell Cooper, Richmond, Ky., publication of a manuscript on the relation between morality and intellect in selected groups.

Cortez A. M. Ewing, University of Oklahoma, American impeachment trials; Clyde Olin Fisher, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., regulation of public utilities in Connecticut; Francis Rosebro Flournoy, St. Stephen's College, British policy toward Morocco from 1830 to 1861; Carl Joachim Friedrich, Harvard University, publication of a new Latin edition of Johannes Althusius's "Politica Methodica Digesta," with critical introduction, apparatus and notes; Martin G. Glaeser, University of Wisconsin, comparative study of the results of the policy of state regulation of public utilities in Wisconsin and California; Frank Loxley Griffith, Reed College, mathematical analysis as applied to the biological and social sciences; Joy Paul Guilford, University of Nebraska, consistency and intercorrelation of certain traits of behavior.

Robert Burnett Hall, University of Michigan, morphology and the limits of type distribution of rural settlement in specific areas of Japan; Alfred Irving Hallowell, University of Pennsylvania, interrelationship between the kinship terms and the social organization of Cree-speaking bands in the environs of Lake Winnipeg; Abram Lincoln Harris Jr., Howard University, relation of Negro finance institutions to business enterprise; Louis C. Hunter, Smith College, an economic and social history of steamboat transportation on the western rivers of the United States; Wylie Kilpatrick, New Jersey State League of Municipalities, state supervision of municipal finance; Susan Myra Kingsbury, Bryn Mawr College, editing of Volume III of the "Records of the Virginia Company of London"; Arthur Fletcher Lucas, Clark University, recent developments in the combination movement in Great Britain with emphasis on the possibility of a change in the British regulatory policy.

Johannes Mattern, Johns Hopkins University, judicial system of Germany; Richard L. Morton, College of William and Mary, an economic and social history of Virginia, 1851-1880; William Adison Neiswanger, De Pauw University, extent of the economic power of the Federal Reserve banks over a small banking community; Frank W. Pitman, Pomona College, economic and social structure of British West Indian society, 1763 to 1866; Walter Cade Reckless, Vanderbilt University, changes in the problem of commercialized vice in Chicago since the closing of the segregated district; William Spence Robertson, University of Illinois, relations of France with Latin American, 1810-1835; David J. Saposs, Brookwood Labor College, organization, policies and methods of American trade unions; Vincent M. Scramuzza, Smith College, an economic history of Sicily in ancient times.

Bernhard J. Stern, Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, the contribution of Lester F. Ward to sociology; Reginald George Trotter, Queen's University, the background of Canadian federation; Norman Joseph Ware, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., history of the labor movement in the United States since 1895.

Since these grants were established in 1927 a total of about $90,000 has been awarded to 127 investigators.

Liquor in Society Topic of Contest

WASHINGTON — Students in 406 universities and colleges of 46 states are completing papers in the $1000 essay prize contest of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association on "Alcoholic Drink in Modern Society." The prizes include a trip to northern Europe for the national winner.

The contest is an educational project to encourage students to investigate actual conditions in the United States, both before and after prohibition, and to form intelligent opinions about the consequences of drink in a typical high-speed community of 1931.

The student writers in these 406 colleges represent every state in the Union except Nevada and Vermont. They include also Porto Rico where students at the University of Porto Rico are writing for the contest. The country is divided into eight interstate areas with $100 in prizes for each interstate group in addition to the national prizes of $1000.

The winning papers in these areas will be submitted to the judges of the national contest in which the final high prize is the trip to Helsingfors, Finland, and other north European countries.

While on tour the American student winner will have opportunity to attend several student conferences in July in addition to the usual sightseeing. A national second prize of $300, a third of $150 and a fourth of $50 will be awarded in cash.

VASSAR GETS NEW ORGAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 28 —A contract has just been signed with the W. W. Kimball Company of Chicago, for the installation of a three-manual organ in the recital hall of the Belle Skinner Hall of Music at Vassar College.

Spring

AMERICA URGED TO GO AFTER AIR SPEED RECORD

Lieut. Alvord J. Williams Favors Foundation Devoted to That Purpose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30—An American Speed Foundation, the object of which will be the recovery of America's prestige for speed in the air, is to be organized, according to Lieut. Alvord J. Williams, holder of the American speed record.

Writing in the current number of the Yale Scientific Magazine, Lieutenant Williams declares he is "not exactly proud of the fact" that the Schneider Cup record of 266 miles per hour he set eight years ago is still the American record although it was beaten "in the very next year" by France and is now held by Commander Orlebar of England with a speed of 357 miles per hour. This means, Lieutenant Williams says, "that in a three-lap race the United States would be beaten by a lap. In golf it would mean that the American champion would be beaten 15 down in a 36-hole match."

He therefore appeals to "the sporting, the patriotic and the business good sense of the nation" not to permit such a state of affairs to exist any longer. If "in the charming though somewhat old-fashioned and impractical business of sailing sloop-rigged yachts," four syndicates could each raise $1,000,000 to build possible defending craft for America's Cup, surely funds should be immediately forthcoming for the Speed Foundation. With such funds, says Lieutenant Williams, it is proposed to place firm orders for the construction of engines and planes which would have a chance of recovering America's lost supremacy.

The type of engine required is "tremendously costly." The radial engine appears to have reached the limit of its development, owing to increasing pull having led to "vibrational problems that seem insoluble." Similar difficulties have arisen with bigger cylinders. There is therefore a tendency to "return to a larger number of smaller cylinders arranged in banks and cooled either by fluids or air drafts other than the main stream of the plane's movement." Hitherto commercial aviation "has certainly not made the profits out of which such developments can be financed."

Yet speed is an essential factor in the development of commercial aviation, Lieutenant Williams declares. "The flying of 60,000,000 passenger miles on the air lines of the United States during the last six months of 1930 without a passenger casualty is no mean achievement." But the full limit of usefulness of the airplane will not be attained "until the airplane is able to convey its goods and passengers between any two points in a very much shorter time than any other means of transportation."

At present, "urban transit being what it is," the only means of decreasing the time of an air journey "is by adding to the speed of the air part thereof." This by no means necessitates a reduction in the margin of safety. "In fact," says Lieutenant Williams, "it is axiomatic that under most circumstances speed contributes to the safety of flight."

Lieutenant Williams would like to see an American entry for the Schneider races in the Solent, Eng., next September. But in any case, "it is none too soon to start building and testing ships and training crews for the races of 1933. No gain in speed we can attain in preparation will be anything but vital gain for our aviation as a whole."

At Panama One Travels East to Go West Into the Pacific

Irish Potatoes Not Irish, Panama Hats Come From Ecuador and, Geographic Society Says, Reno, Nev., Is Farther West Than Los Angeles

WASHINGTON — Discussing geographical oddities, the National Geographic Society says:

"A famous cartoonist recently inquired: Which is farther west, Reno, Nev., or Los Angeles, Calif.? It is so natural to think of the Pacific Ocean as the extreme western boundary of the United States that the normal response is 'Los Angeles.' Whereas Reno, due to the sweeping incurve of the southern California coast, is some 100 miles nearer Asia than Los Angeles.

"Similarly, the Atlantic coast line makes strange longitudinal bedfellows. Cleveland, O., 579 miles by rail from New York, is seven miles farther east than Jacksonville, Fla.! Miami is almost directly south of Pittsburgh.

"To reach the nearest part of Canada from Detroit, Mich., one must travel almost due south. A bend in the Detroit River accounts for this directional inversion, confusing to visitors.

"Panama offers an 'east is west' parallel. Because of a giant bend in the narrow isthmus, where it is severed by the Panama Canal, the sun rises in the Pacific Ocean and sinks in the Atlantic. Ships in the canal travel from west to east to pass from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific!

"It seems absurd to ask, 'Is the Pacific Ocean east or west of the city of New York in the Western Hemisphere?' Yet at the Chilean port of Arica, center of the recent Tacna-Arica dispute, the blue waves of the Pacific wash a shore line that lies almost as far east as Portland, Me!

"Names of products which include places are often more confusing. Balsam of Peru originated in the Central American Republic of El Salvador, still the chief producer. Irish potatoes originated in the mountains of Peru and Chile. Panama hats are not made in Panama. Forty-niners, returning to the East by way of Panama, bought hats made by the nimble fingers of Ecuadorean women and children, and called them Panama hats.

"Another misleading place name is that of the Canary Islands. An imaginative correspondent, telling of the arrival of the DO-X there recently, described flocks of yellow canary birds 'for which the islands are named,' rising in flocks to greet their mechanical sister of the air. The Canary Islands, however, received their name from the Latin word, canis, or dog. The canary birds of the islands are green; the yellow variety comes from the breeding cages of German peasants.

"If you put the question this way: 'In what cities are the capitals of the United States and of Great Britain?' the precise answer is: 'The capital of the United States is not in any city and the capital of London is in the City of Westminster.' The capital of the United States is the District of Columbia. Washington, technically, is a post office and a railway station.

"The Houses of Parliament and the principal palaces of London are in the City of Westminster, part of Metropolitan London. The true 'City' of London is a tiny patch, a mile square, in the center of the London Metropolitan district.

"Are there any rivers than run uphill? In a sense, yes, and they are not small, obscure rivers, hidden away in jungles and mountain fastnesses. The earth is not a true sphere, being some 13 miles fatter at the equator than at the poles. Therefore, a river which rises some distance from the equator and flows toward it may, if it is long enough, be 'higher' at the end than at the start.

"What west coast city is nearest to New York? By the present air lanes, San Francisco is 2731 miles from New York, Los Angeles 2774 miles, and Seattle 3433 miles. But bring geography into the calculation and Seattle is nearest, Los Angeles is second, and San Francisco is third. By using the so-called great circle route, Seattle is only 2385 miles from New York, Los Angeles 2440, and San Francisco 2560.

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Second Floor

DRY EDUCATION PROGRAM GETS A GOOD START

Men and Women in Wide Area Selected to Take Up the Work

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—The national educational program for law observance is now in full swing, with central committees in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other eastern cities, and will be extended rapidly in the immediate future, it was announced here today.

Lists of business and professional men and women have been secured in the cities named and in each city these groups are working for popular education on the merits of the Eighteenth Amendment in a unified campaign intended to be national in its scope.

Simultaneously with this announcement by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, came a renewal of the attack by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals on Fruit Industries, Ltd., for purveying wine materials of the California grape trade. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former assistant attorney general, is counsel for Fruit Industries.

Dr. Wilson declares that discrimination in arresting bootleggers and allowing Fruit Industries, Ltd., to continue its trade "is not consistent with American principles of equality."

Dr. Wilson says that the wine scheme has "temporarily found refuge in Section 29 of the National Prohibition Act, which was intended to protect those who made fruit juices in their own homes."

Agree on No Substitute

In the national dry educational program, according to Dr. McBride, emphasis is being laid on the failure of wets to agree on any substitute for the Amendment, which would guarantee the country against restoration of the open saloon. Letters from two prominent Pittsburgh business men are released, each of which was inspired by recent attacks of a prominent modificationist on the new movement.

Marcus W. Acheson of the Pittsburgh bar, one of those sponsoring the educational program, declared it unbelievable that the American people would ever consent to their "government's going into the liquor business."

"The trial of national prohibition," he added, "has only got started in any fair sense. Possibly the question might before long be settled politically. If the great majority of the rank and file favor the law, as I venture to believe, then with the matter out of politics, general law observance might come."

R. A. Shipley, vice-president and production manager of the National Fireproofing Company, Pittsburgh, said:

"The effect of prohibition has been very noticeable to us in many ways. In the days before prohibition it was not uncommon for us to bring the children of our employees into one of our stores and place shoes and stockings on their feet, as well as other wearing apparel, give them milk to drink, look after the wives of men who were addicts to drink.

Everything Now Better

"We do not have this condition today. Our employees' children are well clothed, they are not underfed, and families referred to above, today are apparently happy and in a very healthy financial position.

"It was our practice before prohibition to pay our employees, in many localities, on Saturday regardless of the regular payday in order to insure a full crew of men for factory operations on Monday morning. If payment was made in the middle of the week our operations were invariably handicapped due to labor shortage, chargeable direct to intoxication.

"We do not have our employees' wives calling at the office and begging for the husbands' and fathers' pay in order that the family might be taken care of in place of the wages being spent for intoxicants. We also find that it has improved our safety conditions around the plant."

Students in 406 universities and colleges of 46 states are completing papers in the $1000 essay prize contest of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association on "Alcoholic Drink in Modern Society." The contest includes a trip to northern Europe for the national winner.

The contest is an educational project to encourage students to investigate actual conditions in the United States before and after prohibition.

Anti-Saloon League to Present 'Dry' Facts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA., March 28—At a luncheon and dinner given here Thursday by the Anti-Saloon League National Forward Movement more than 2000 persons assembled to sponsor the cause of prohibition and to reaffirm their loyalty to the highest standards of temperance in their public and private capacities. They also pledged their support to an active campaign to spread the facts about prohibition.

Dr. Homer W. Tope, superintendent of the league in Pennsylvania, presided, introducing Dr. William P. McGarey, who said the program of the league was primarily educational, citing the important part the press plays in that process.

"One of the greatest daily papers in America," Dr. McGarey said, "is also one of the strongest and most loyal champions of the temperance cause anywhere. I refer to The Christian Science Monitor."

Frank Kingdom, pastor of the Calvary Methodist Church at East Orange, N. J., spoke on the Wickersham report, condensing some of the points that it made, to the effect that: Prohibition has put the saloon out of the American life; prohibition has never had a chance up to 1927, because its administration has been in the hands of its enemies; there is no effective substitute for prohibition upon which all can agree.

"The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act together," Mr. Kingdon said, "make the best human remedy yet devised for the curbing of the liquor traffic. Prohibition may not have touched the homes of the upper classes, but it has come down to the homes of the masses with something of the divine in its influence. Let us here pledge that we shall not touch intoxicating liquor, personally, that we will not serve it in our homes and that we will support, in word and in deed, the enforcement of prohibition."

Archbishop's Visit Welcomed in East

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, March 30—Possibility of complications arising from the Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to Palestine, due to dissentions among religious organizations here, has been dispelled by announcement that he is not arriving until after Easter, probably April 17.

The intimation that the present complications and the Archbishop's abandoned visit two years ago were due to protests from the Vatican are described in Anglican diocesan circles here as a canard, discourteous toward the Vatican as well as the Archbishop.

"The fact he is coming now should itself be sufficient to disprove it," says the diocesan magazine.

"Churches of the East are anxious to honor the Primate of a sister communion and show appreciation of his great services at Lambeth last year and in 1920."

UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN COMBATERS OF CRIME

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—In its campaign to increase the efficiency of crime fighting forces, Northwestern University will conduct a course in "scientific methods of crime detection." Law enforcement officers and others interested will be admitted to the course, it is announced by Col. Calvin Goddard, managing director of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory.

Lectures will cover a period of four weeks, April 13 to May 9, and instructors will include Dean J. H. Wigmore and Prof. F. B. Crossley of the law school, Col. H. B. Chamberlin, executive director of the Chicago Crime Commission, Patrick Roche, star investigator for the state's attorney of Cook County, Dr. H. N. Bundesen, Cook County Coroner, and Dr. J. P. Simonds, professor of pathology at Northwestern.

MEXICO PICKS ENVOY TO BLIND CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Ramon Beteta, head of the department of educational and social work of the Public Benevolence Society, has been named delegate of the Mexican Government to the World Congress of Workers for the Blind, scheduled to be held in New York, April 13 to 30. His appointment follows an invitation from the United States Department of State that Mexico be officially represented.

During the past year the Public Benevolence Society, a government institution, has adopted the policy of considering the blind under its care as students and not as inmates of an asylum. They are taught trades, given a general education and facilities for recreation.

DAIRY VALUES GROW IN GEORGIAN COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — There has been an approximate increase from $4000 in 1924 to $66,000 in 1930, in the values of dairy products produced in Hancock County, according to S. B. Truitt, county agent. Development of the dairy business was started by a committee in Hancock County in 1924 as a side issue for farmers, Mr. Truitt stated.

"I have observed that the farmer who uses the dairy cow as a side line to his regular farming, and produces enough feed to carry it safely through the year with sufficient permanent pasture to furnish plenty of grazing, will be found among the well-to-do farmers," Mr. Truitt said.

DUBLIN, IRELAND
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FRUITFIELD PRESERVES

Artists Hear Call of Open Road in Australia and Find Romance

Sketching Tour in Improvised Vehicle Replete With Joys of Vagabondage—Boiling Radiator and Skittish Trailer Add Spice to Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

AUSTRALIANS are given very little to "caravaning," and yet the country is ideal for the joy of the open road.

The thoroughfares, or tracks, are, to be sure, an obstacle to transport in many of the country districts. Rough, ready-made roads are the rule rather than the exception, and the gypsy traveler finds the battered old signs, stuck on a tree trunk or on a tumbledown fence, baffling. Yet these things give just the flavor of romance to the excursion which loses much by making progress too easy and formal.

Australian weather surely was made for caravaning. There are the days of strenuous sun beating down from clear, golden skies, but the starlit nights can be cool and spacious.

No one was surprised when Percy Leason and Colin Colahan responded to the call of the caravan trail. So, when these young Australian artists wanted to come to Adelaide there was only one way to do it. Mr. Colahan decided to hold an exhibition in this city and as he and Mr. Leason wanted to make a sketching tour they set about getting the vehicle into trim.

It was so fearfully and wonderfully improvised that the finished design had quite a Heath Robinson touch. This famous humorist of the pencil might have felt that even his eccentric ideas of the long way of doing things had been ingeniously eclipsed.

Mending Leaky Roof

A friend of the artists, describing the preliminaries, explains how short excursions were made into rainstorms to locate leaks in the roof, returning as often to the garage, while Mr. Colahan mended them. The method was enterprising enough, but hardly successful because the rain came through just the same after all the elaborate patching.

To make sure, it was decided to run a sheet of canvas over most of the roof. This was secured by two thin strings from the headlamps, ending somewhere on the back springs. The arrangement looked good for 10 miles, but the distance to Adelaide being more than 500 by road the difficulties ahead, if it rained, were obvious.

It was quite in the nature of artistic things that, before they left Melbourne, one of them—or both—upset the petrol, soaking the whole floor with this pungent and highly inflammable liquid.

However, no further delay could be brooked, though Mr. Colahan and Mr. Leason were divided in their view whether their reserve petrol supply was leaking, or spilling over, as the soaking of the floor became most persistent. They agreed to let time tell.

The arrangement made for sketching showed the effort of great imagination. Mr. Colahan's easel was accommodated within the caravan mounted on a sort of scooter, to which was attached a bewildering contraption of rails, ropes and pulleys, the idea being that Mr. Colahan, in whatever circumstances he might be sketching, standing or sitting, had no reason to move—the easel could be brought to him.

Perambulator Goes Astray

Mr. Leason's easel and sketching materials were transported in a carriage which had the elusive appearance of a perambulator, trailing disconsolately behind the caravan.

The whole outlook for the journey sparkled with possibilities, such as the total collapse of Mr. Colahan's ropes and pulleys over the head of the artist just as he was capturing an inspiration, or Mr. Leason's perambulator breaking away from its flimsy hawser and spread-eagling across the road. And that is exactly what happened to Mr. Leason at the start.

The perambulator-easel dropped off in the main street of Melbourne, and thereafter he arranged for a string to be attached from it to the steering wheel. In the end it proved to be an embarrassing appendage because perplexed onlookers along the road mistook the perambulator for a dinghy in case the caravan broke down.

It was nearly overwhelmed during the heavy crossing of the Coorong sands, which skirt the shores of the giant lakes in South Australia, but the caravan stood up bravely to the trip, and was by no means such a foolish vehicle of transport as it looked—which, of course, was just as well.

The artists had diverting experiences on the road to Adelaide, but they made numerous sketches, and, artistically at least, the caravaning was an outstanding success. They had no difficulty in disguising their high profession and were mistaken for hoboes on several occasions.

Radiator Boils Steadily

At Ballarat, the tourists had difficulty with the radiator which at first boiled every mile, and then every 20 feet. Leakages were discovered, and were stuffed up with paint rags. After negotiating the gray wastes of the Coorong someone inquired whether they were traveling plasterers.

A touch of joyous comfort came when, reaching the Adelaide hills, the artists camped at Ambleside and dined with Hans Heysen and Mrs. Heysen. The loveliness of the hills captivated them and many colorful landscapes were transferred to canvas When Adelaide was reached there was a small library of sketchbooks in the caravan.

It transpires now that Mr. Colahan designed and built the caravan. This was not surprising after a close inspection. Neither was Mr. Colahan's admission that he goes in evening dress to the theater in it. He parks it somewhere in the Melbourne streets, and, of course, is quite certain of its being there when he wants to go home.

For the last two years all his sketching has been done in the old bus. Mr Colahan is a most talented and original artist, and Mr. Leason is famous for his humorous drawings and political cartoons in the Bulletin and Table Talk.

Talking on the serious side of his art, Mr. Colahan says his method is to stand about 15 feet from the canvas for observation, decide on the necessary brush stroke, paint it, and return again for further observation. "My belief is," he remarked, "that one should look at a picture only at a distance where all the strokes merge into one whole. The paintings of Raeburn, Velasquez, Whistler and Rembrandt show that they adopted this method of seizing hold of a definite impression and mass of color."

Golden Rule Stressed as Traffic Harmonizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—"The solving of the traffic problem is a matter of doing to the other fellow what one would wish done to him," Mayor James L. Key stated, in announcing that selection will be made soon of a Citizens Traffic Commission, consisting of 12 or 15 persons, for the purpose of establishing a uniform and easily understood traffic code.

"It should be a matter of pride that Atlantans observe traffic rules," the Mayor stated. "It should apply equally to pedestrians, motorists and all other forms of travel.

"The traffic situation in Atlanta is one to challenge the best efforts of every citizen. One of the major duties of the traffic committee should be an educational campaign which will so instill a sense of responsibility for the other fellow's welfare that traffic accidents will be cut to the minimum."

The commission will include one woman, representatives from the Southern Bell Telephone Company, the Georgia Power Company, merchants, automobile associations, retail dealers, bus operators and taxi companies.

Small High School Due to Disappear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28—Gradual disappearance of the small high school will take place in the next two decades, as secondary education tries to keep up with the pace set by a complex commercial and industrial world, according to Dr. George M. Wiley, commissioner of secondary education in New York State, in an address before the Erie County School Board Association here yesterday.

Large high schools can offer many courses of study, especially along vocational lines, which are economically out of the question in the smaller institutions, he said. Pooling of interests, possible in these days of swift transportation will offset this drawback by more widespread consolidation schemes, he said.

The responsibility for the step rests largely with the boards of education involved, Dr. Wiley held. When they see the need and can convince the taxpayers of it, something will be done. Hence, he forecast, there will be fewer high schools, despite the rapid growth in secondary training.

Meet Cha Pu Rin, Pardon, Chaplin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—News has been received here that Charlie Chaplin, the film artist, known in Japan as Cha pu rin, will visit this country this spring on his way to Los Angeles.

The Japanese are great movie fans and gave a great ovation to Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford when they visited here some time ago.

The Chaplin visit will be especially welcome to American film importers, who have been hard hit since the advent of the talkies. Sales of American films decreased sharply when the silent pictures disappeared. Representatives of the American companies believe that Charlie Chaplin will revive interest in their films generally.

The new Chaplin picture, "City Lights," has not yet been released in Japan.

RAILROAD SALE DENIED

LA PLATA, Arg., March 26 (By U. P.)—Denial that the railway system of Buenos Aires Province will be sold to a group of British railway interests was made yesterday by the Ministry of Public Works for the Province. However, the ministry admitted that negotiations were under way to place the railway under joint state and private control.

FRENCH LEND LAVISH SUMS TO COLONIES

(Continued from Page 1)

in France and 8½ per cent when they cannot. These rates are more favorable to the producers than those usually granted by private colonial banks.

Another method by which France intends to assist its colonies, which have suffered as a result of the tremendous fall in world prices for staple colonial products, is by granting preferential tariffs to goods of colonial origin. Special customs regulations are being drawn up for wool, cotton, silk, coffee, rubber, cocoa, peanuts, bananas and other commodities.

In view of the attention which is being attracted to the colonies, it is natural that colonial affairs should have been placed in the hands of leading statesmen, who have had special qualifications for this work. Theodore Steeg, who was Prime Minister in December and January, and who had served as Governor-General of Algeria and Resident-General of Morocco, retained the portfolio of Colonial Affairs in his own hands. He was only the second Premier in the history of the Republic to act simultaneously as Minister of Colonies.

Paul Reynaud, Colonial Minister in the Laval Cabinet, is specially qualified to superintend the financial measures taken in behalf of the colonies, since he was Finance Minister in the second Tardieu Cabinet. He has, moreover, traveled extensively in French territories overseas. Associated with him as Undersecretary of State is Blaise Diagne, deputy from Sénégal, who is the first Negro to occupy a Cabinet post. His nomination to the position was considered especially appropriate, in view of the impending Colonial Exposition.

In addition to the measures already indicated, French colonies are benefiting this year by the institution of the most ambitious loan program ever undertaken by the Republic in behalf of its dominions overseas. Credits totaling nearly 6,000,000,000 francs have been asked of Parliament, and more than two-thirds of this total have been approved. The first installments of these loans are to be floated immediately. They reach a total of 922,000,000 francs, and are divided among the colonies as follows: West Africa, 215,000,000; Indo-China, 200,000,000; Madagascar, 240,000,000; Togo, 27,000,000; Cameroon, 20,000,000 and Equatorial Africa, 22,000,000.

The loans already approved, which will be spread over a period of years, are as follows: West Africa will receive 1,690,000,000 francs, which will permit, among other enterprises, the prolongation of the railroad from the Ivory Coast toward the Haute-Volta and the railroads of Dahomey, improvement of the seaports of Dakar and Konakri, and the commencement of irrigation projects in the valley of the Niger.

A credit of 1,752,000,000 francs is allotted to Indo-China, to permit construction of five new railway lines, as well as extensive reclamation and irrigation projects.

Madagascar can count on 735,000,000 francs, which will be employed in improving the seaports of Tamatave and Majunga and prolonging existing railways into the interior of the island.

Equatorial Africa is on the list to receive 745,000,000 francs for the completion of the Congo-Ocean railway and 300,000,000 for construction of a deep-water port at Pointe Noire.

Togo's share in the loans will be 65,000,000 francs, and Cameroon will have 15,000,000. New Caledonia's share will be 95,000,000, which will be used for road buildings and improvements in the port of Noumea.

Additional loans which are envisaged, but which have not yet received parliamentary sanction, provide for credits of 23,000,000 francs to French establishments in Oceania, notably the island of Tahiti, and 44,000,000 francs for French Somaliland.

Another loan project, which has been approved by the colonial committee of the Chamber of Deputies, provides for loans totaling 359,000,000 francs to Reunion and the old French colonies in the Caribbean. To Martinique is allotted 150,000,000 francs, to Guadeloupe 125,000,000, to Reunion 63,000,000 and to Guiana 21,000,000. In Guadeloupe, public works far in excess of the amount of the loan, and totaling 343,500,000 francs, are to be carried out.

Sub-Parliament of Commons Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—An economic sub-Parliament in association with the House of Commons which would be free from party bias or the requirements of electioneering, and composed of commercial men, financial experts, and responsible Trade Union leaders, is Winston Churchill's remedy for helping the House of Commons out of its difficulties.

Mr. Churchill first put forward this thesis in his Romanes lecture at Oxford and again discussed it in his recent address as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

On this occasion Mr. Churchill examined the position of the administration and government of this country and pointed out its ineffectiveness. The House of Commons, he said, had become the repository of the power in the State yet that same House had steadily declined in public repute and showed itself inadequate to deal with real topics of public interest. The institutions of this country should be reconsidered and more bone and structure should be put into their political organism to make it more truly responsive to the national need.

Just as the franchise had been extended beyond the limits of the politically interested classes, Mr. Churchill said, so the circulations of many of the newspapers had gone beyond those who could spare the time or take the trouble to go into the many grave questions that arose. The press was no longer the forum of political discussion.

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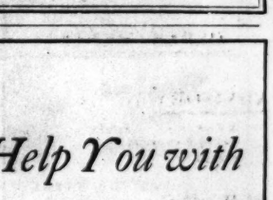
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BEAVERBROOK AND BALDWIN PLAN AGREEMENT

Concessions on Empire Free Trade Made by Former Opponents

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 30—The kaleidoscope of Conservative differences over the question of Empire trade has produced another new and startling pattern today with the announcement that Lord Beaverbrook, the more active of the two press magnates who have hitherto led the revolt, has reached a compromise with Stanley Baldwin, official leader of the party.

Particulars of this compromise are contained in letters which have passed between Lord Beaverbrook and Neville Chamberlain, chairman of the Conservative organization representing Mr. Baldwin. Both sides have made concessions.

Lord Beaverbrook is no longer to insist, as he has hitherto done, upon duties on foreign foodstuffs as an indispensable feature of the Conservative program for closer union with the overseas nations of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Baldwin, on the other hand, commits himself more definitely than he has done hitherto to "quotas, prohibitions of or duties on "foreign foodstuffs" as implied in the "free hand" in fiscal policy which he proposes to ask the electors to give him.

This means that, at the next general election, the Conservatives will endeavor to obtain a mandate to help British farming interests and promote what Lord Beaverbrook in his letter to Mr. Chamberlain describes as "the greatest attainable measure of Empire free trade, or, if you prefer, Empire economic unity."

It also means, however, a complete veto upon dumped imports, also statutory enforcement of the use of a certain proportion of British materials in milling and possibly in some other industries, and the imposition of a tariff upon food as well as manufactured articles.

Lord Beaverbrook's chief organ claims this means alike that "the partnership of the Dominions and the mother country can no longer be frustrated by the senseless obstinacy of a section of party politicians" and that measures will be taken to protect markets for British agriculture from "unfair foreign competition." Mr. Baldwin's apologists, on the other hand, argue that the Conservative policy remain as before.

Both sides are greatly relieved at a way out being found from what the recent by-election at St. Georges, Westminster has shown to be an impossible position. The Conservatives recall, however, that supposed reconciliations in the past, notably that of last June when Lord Beaverbrook declared himself satisfied with the offer from Mr. Baldwin of a referendum which neither side now wants to revive, have proved exceedingly short lived.

The Daily Mail, chief organ of Viscount Rothermere, the other press magnate, hitherto allied with Lord Beaverbrook in challenging Mr. Baldwin's leadership, today describes the settlement as a "step in the right direction." But it is regarded as significant that Viscount Rothermere's name does not appear in the correspondence which has passed, thereby leaving a very important element still free to oppose the agreement.

Whether any understanding is implied to include Lord Beaverbrook's name in the next Conservative Administration also remains a subject for Labor and Liberals to surmise.

GROUND IS LAID TO TAKE UP FULL WHEAT AGENDA

(Continued from Page 1)

and lowering the price of bread in proportion to the price of wheat. It was, moreover, noted that there was an increasing tendency to use wheat as cattle food in certain countries.

As to the organization of an international wheat market it was considered that the best chance for the success of such concerted action of an international character could be found in the field of commerce.

In the first place it is desired to secure coördination of various efforts made for the purpose of improving conditions in marketing wheat. Proposal is also made for the establishment of an international body responsible for determining the quotas for exportation, and for securing the marketing of such quotas at prices fixed by agreement among exporting and importing countries. Such a body, however could not be established unless the support of all exporting countries without exception were obtained.

Another group considered that all government intervention in the wheat trade should be excluded as also any compulsory form of organization.

For Immediate Action

As to the immediate solution of the problem of existing stocks, it was considered possible to arrive at a financial agreement between various countries with the object of utilizing their stocks as reserves for years with poor harvests, but that they should gradually be worked off during a certain period of years.

Wheat exporting countries in central and eastern Europe expressed a desire for preferential treatment. They say that the net cost of their wheat production is higher than that in the great exporting countries and that they find it impossible to withstand the latters' competition. They request that the importing countries of Europe should allow them a reduction in customs duties during a fixed period for certain determined amounts of their wheat and other cereals. Compensation for this preferential treatment would be provided by concessions on certain industrial products imported by the Danubian states themselves. It should be possible to fix a period of the year when exports should be made to determine quotas. Exporting countries in central and eastern Europe would undertake not to increase their own sown areas.

In the opinion of certain other countries this request is contrary to the most-favored-nation clause and is opposed by the great exporting countries.

Finally, as regards the organization of international agricultural credit, has been recognized the desirability of establishing bodies responsible for collecting, regulating and making grants of international capital for credit purposes. Operations of such institutions should mainly be conducted in this form of medium and long-term mortgages. These bodies should also endeavor, it was decided, to make contributions to short-term credit utilizing for this purpose some part of their available fund. In any case it was considered necessary that such credit should be available for the general purposes of production and for improvement of the organization of marketing of products.

So far the conference has had one important result: All delegations agree that coöperation was necessary to overcome the present crisis, not only among nations, but also among continents. All realize that sacrifices must be made by every country, but that in any case every attempt will be made to safeguard interests of consumers and the working classes.

Leading Soviet Organ Expresses Skepticism on Farm Conferences

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 30 — Extreme skepticism regarding the success of the European agrarian conferences, including the present one at Rome, wherein the Soviet delegation is participating, is expressed in the leading article of today's Izvestia.

Pointing out that the agrarian crisis began before the Soviet Union appeared in the world market with agricultural export, and declaring that European peasants are unable to sustain competition with such countries as Canada and Australia, where the land rents are lower and larger holdings enable the application of tractors and big harvesting machines, Izvestia predicts that within a few years when the collectivization of Soviet agriculture is completed, the present 100,000 tractors working in Soviet fields will increase to 500,000. This, with favorable weather conditions, would permit a sweeping expansion of the Soviet grain export.

Izvestia considers laughable such remedies of the agrarian crisis as reduction of sown acreage, and the extension of bank credit to the east European peasantry. It argues that no individual peasant could be certain that others would carry out a reduction of planted acreage. Moreover, this measure, it said, would not reduce the peasants' fixed charges of rent, loans and feed. Reduction in planted acreage could not be effective without the participation of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet agrarian policy last year was aimed at an increase in planted acreage to push production at maximum speed.

This also holds true for oil where the output originally projected for the end of the Five-Year Plan has already been reached after 2½ years and where efforts of other countries to restrict production were offset by the Soviet increase in the oil output by 80 per cent in the last two years.

Izvestia expresses the opinion that the "political sense of these agrarian conferences convened under the leadership of French imperialists consists not in improving conditions in the grain trade, but in the purchasing of cannon fodder for future intervention." It accuses French circles with launching a campaign against the Soviet Union on the ground that the latter sells agricultural products below the costs of production.

ARGENTINE TRADE DROPS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 30 (By U. P.)—Argentina's export and import trade was off 55,227,000 gold pesos, approximately $38,658,900, during January and February compared to last year, the Ministry of Finance announced Saturday. Imports for the two months were 105,542,000 gold pesos and exports 111,455,000 gold pesos.

Only Animal on Ford's English Farm Is a Cat

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ENGLISH FARMERS LEARN WHAT MACHINERY WILL DO

Methods That Turned Automobiles Out With Clocklike Regularity and Uniformity So Many to the Hour Are Now Being Used to Make the Soil Pay.

The spare land of the site of the Ford Company's plant on the Thames at Dagenham, Essex, is being utilized for the growing of wheat. It is all done by machinery, there being no horses or any other animals, save a cat, on the Ford farm. British records recently issued show that profits derived from the crop average more than double those usually obtained by wheat farming in England under the old methods.

FRENCH PREMIER AGAIN MEDIATES IN LABOR DISPUTE

General Strike Averted—Foreign Freight Rates Play Part in Issue

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 30—Having averted the general strike fixed for today by successful mediation between workers and proprietors in the important coal-mining areas of the north, the Government is now inviting employers and employees in coal mines of the center and south to accept the same terms as have proved satisfactory in the northern districts. The gist of the agreement is that the owners, instead of decreasing the wages 10 per cent, lower them only 6 per cent, and by gradual reductions.

To Pierre Laval, the Premier, must go the principal credit for having found a satisfactory solution to the situation which threatened to throw 300,000 miners in the northern area out of work. The Prime Minister has thus given another evidence of his ability as mediator and peacemaker, which is one of his outstanding characteristics, both in economic and political spheres. When Minister of Public Works in 1925, he was instrumental in averting a similar strike, and last September as Minister of Labor he successfully interceded to prevent a stoppage of work in the textile industries of the Roubaix and Tourcoing area.

The desire of the mine-owners to reduce wages is due to the inability of French coal to compete with the foreign article and the consequent accumulation of large reserve stocks in France. Production costs are higher than in other countries, due to natural causes, although wages are lower. The average French miner extracts only 698 kilograms, or 1525 pounds, per day, while the German worker produces 1746 kilograms.

Another factor working against France is the striking reduction in freights from abroad which has recently taken place. A ton of coal can be shipped from the United States to Marseilles as cheaply as it can be carried to that point from a town in a neighboring department. During 1930 freight rates from Great Britain to Bordeaux diminished 50 per cent. The result has been that reserve stocks of coal have increased from 790,000 tons at the beginning of 1930 to 2,860,000 tons at the end of that year.

A meeting of mine owners and workers from central and southern France at Lyons tomorrow is expected to result in the acceptance of a similar arrangement to that concluded in the north.

INDIAN SERVICE IS REORGANIZED TO CUT RED TAPE

(Continued from Page 1)

trained people who know the service conditions.

Coördination and coöperation, they say is the keynote of the new system. For instance, the new assistant to the commissioner on human relations will be directly responsible to the commissioner for the coördination of the divisions of health, education and agricultural extension and industry.

His office will serve as the coördinating center for all reports and correspondence affecting the human program of the Indian office. He will be responsible for the coöperation of the three divisions and will call frequent conferences between the directors and their assistants.

All personnel problems and policies of the field activities will be worked out by him and he will be responsible for conducting a recruiting program for all types of positions. The directors are to keep actively in touch with the field and are to make trips to the field as often as it is found necessary, in order to maintain the efficient working of their divisions.

They are to aid the assistant to the commissioner in the selection of new employees and are to recommend to him any change needed for the continuance of a high standard of work.

The assistant to the commissioner on property, Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood went on to explain, will be directly responsible for all activities dealing with the guardianship of Indian property, tribal and individual, land, irrigation and forestry. He will keep all the activities of his group in harmony with the plans and projects of the branches of the Indian service which affect the human side.

Since Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood first started to map out a constructive program for the betterment of the Indian Service they have gradually taken on new people, technically trained in their lines of work, who now form the complete corps of directors and assistant directors.

Art Works Left to Two Museums

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Valuable marble statues, paintings and other works of art will go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harvard College, and the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation under the will of Charles W. Gould, author and lawyer, filed for probate Saturday.

Three marble partrait busts by St. Gaudens of Mrs. Gould, who was Louise Adele Dickerson, were left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Two have already been delivered and the gift of the third is confirmed in the will. The museum also will get a marble by Herbert Adams, a prominent American sculptor, of three sons of Mr. Gould's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser-Campbell.

An antique marble which was part of a Roman sarcophagus was left to the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, and Mr. Gould's entire collection of Louis Comfort Tiffany's works, including oil and water colors, favrile glass, enamel work and other art pieces was left to the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation as a "token of affection and esteem" for the artist.

New Theory of Universe Said to Place Intelligent Purpose Behind Nature

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Discovery of the new "uncertainty principle" of the universe has rendered untenable the theory that men are merely automatons and provides strong evidence of the existence of "a directive intelligence," according to Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner in physics.

Dr. Compton, speaking before a large audience at the College of the City of New York last night, characterized the "uncertainty principle" as "most revolutionary," and declared that its effects were more far-reaching and startling than Einstein's theory of relativity. Dr. W. Heisenberg of Germany must receive credit for discovering it, he said.

"The new theory takes away the uniformity of the physical world view as taught by the older science which is the basis for the so-called mechanistic view of man's consciousness," Dr. Compton said. "It leaves room for an effective intelligence behind the phenomena of nature.

"At the bottom of physical things there is an element of chance, an essential uncertainty and unpredictability. Man cannot be considered as an automaton in this picture. He must no longer be viewed as blindly obeying fixed, exact laws without any chance to do anything about it. There is some freedom of choice.

"I believe that the very existence of the amazing world of the atom points to a purposeful creation, to the idea that there is a God and an intelligent purpose back of everything."

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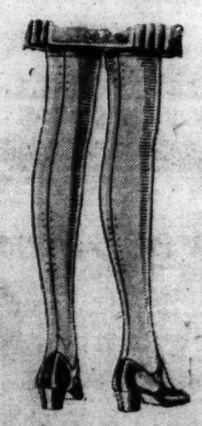

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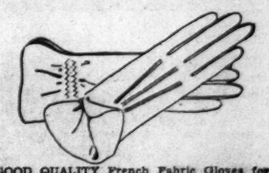

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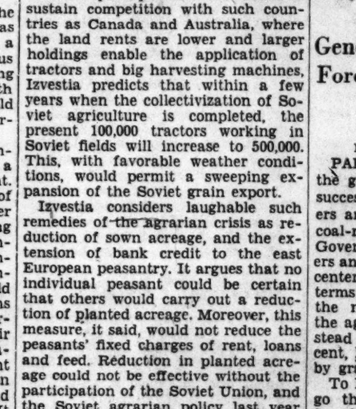

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS NOW HAVE ADVANTAGE

Defeat Bruins 4-3 in Third Game—Need Only One Victory for Honors

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Canadiens	2	1	9	8
Boston	1	2	8	9

(Three out of five-game series.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, March 30—A goal by George Mantha on a pass from Larochelle after 5m. 10s. of overtime play on Saturday night gave the Canadiens a 4-to-3 victory over the Boston Bruins in the third game for the National Hockey League championship and also gave the locals the lead in the series by two games to one. As in the first game, played in Boston, the Bruins made a strong rally in the third period to tie the score and force overtime, but on Saturday it was the Canadiens who scored in the overtime. The game was fast and rugged throughout, and at times the body checking promised to slow up the Canadiens, but they had enough left to score the winning goal. The winners' advantage was in speed and aggressiveness, and their first three goals were on individual plays, while all of the Bruins' were on combination efforts.

Boston made an official protest in connection with the game, Manager Ross claiming that the officials did not notify him of the length of penalties and the point obtainers in the various scoring plays, although Manager Hart of the Canadiens was notified.

The Bruins twice came from behind to tie the score. S. Mantha scored less than three minutes after the start of the game but Clapper tallied on a pass from Gainor just before the period ended. In the second Rivers picked up a loose puck inside the Bruins' defense and beat Thompson, while 15 minutes later G. Mantha took the puck away from Shore as the latter was ragging the play and stepped in to beat the Boston goalie. Owen made an opening for Weiland just after the third period started and Barry obtained the tying goal less than three minutes from the end of the third period after an attack with Weiland and Clapper. Hainsworth protested that he was interfered with but the goal was allowed. In the overtime Larochelle drew the Boston defense over and then passed to G. Mantha who snapped in the winning goal. The teams will meet here again tonight and if Boston wins, again on Wednesday. The summary:

CANADIENS		BOSTON
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw		
	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Darragh	
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers, c		
	c, Weiland, Barry, Chapman, Beattie	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw		
	lw, Galbraith, Gainor, Lyons, Harris	
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Shore	
S. Mantha, Lesieur, rd	ld, Hitchman, Owen	
Hainsworth, g	g, Thompson	

Score—Canadiens 4, Boston 3. Goals—G. Mantha 2, S. Mantha and Rivers for Canadiens; Clapper, Weiland and Barry for Boston. Assists—Larochelle for Canadiens; Gainor, Owen, Weiland and Clapper for Boston. Referees—F. J. Ion and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 5m. 10s. overtime.

Golden Cyclones Win by Two Points

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex., March 30—With leadership in scoring switching back and forth like a shuttle, the Golden Cyclones, Employers Casualty Company basketball team of Dallas, won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship from the Wichita Thurstons by a final goal, shot in the last 30 seconds of the final game by Babe Didrickson. The score was 28 to 26. The Thurstons went into the finals by defeating the Sun Oil Company girls of Dallas, holders of the championship for three years, on Friday.

Defensive tactics used from the start by Thurstons to blanket Miss Didrickson, the Cyclone offense seemed for a while to be leading to victory, but overzealousness piled up 14 fouls which led to defeat.

Consolation top was won by the Lucas team of Fort Worth scoring 34 to Kansas City Cubs' 27.

Coming back after its one defeat, the Sun Oil Company team took third place over Crescent College of Eureka Springs, Ark., with 41 to 22.

The Oklahoma Presbyterian College Cardinals were awarded the sportsmanship trophy of the tournament.

An all-American team selected at the close of the meet included: Gypsy Williams, Sun Oil Company, Dallas; Agens Iori, Cyclones, Dallas; Ann Rusk, Crescent College, Eureka Springs, Ark.; Babe Didrickson, Cyclones, Dallas; Corrine Jaax, Thurstons; Alberta Williams, Thurstons, Wichita; Florence Lipman, Sun Oil; Pat Petterson, Randolph College, Cisco, Tex.

CYCLONES		THURSTONS
Mansfield, lf	rg,	Jaax
Coleman, Merith, rf	lg,	Doyle, Henrie
Didrickson, c	c,	Williams
Iori, East, lg	rf,	Pecho
Stratton, Peace, rg	lf,	Brockert, Ceurvorst

Score—Cyclones 28, Thurstons 26. Goals from floor—Didrickson 6, Coleman for Cyclones; Williams 4, Ceurvorst 4, Pecho 2 for Thurston. Goals from foul—Mansfield 14 for Cyclones; Ceurvorst 6 for Thurstons. Referees—R. Smith and Graham.

Few Minor Changes in A. B. C. Tables

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30—With the thirty-first annual American bowling congress tournament opening its final six days of play, folks are beginning to wonder whether this year's pin classic will go on record without a 3000 total in the five-man event. Not in 15 years have the scores been as low as they are here in the team division and while a number of good fives are still to perform, it is doubtful if the 3100 mark, established by D. Graf & Sons, Kalamazoo last year will even be threatened. The leading 2944 count registered by the Michigan Recreations, Detroit, finished twelfth in the 1930 tourney.

All sorts of explanations have been extended for the low scores in the main event. There is apparently nothing wrong with bowling conditions, however, as the minor event standings disclose numerous high totals. Four marks of better than 700 have been registered in the solo event while Charles Reilly and Edward Rafferty, of Philadelphia scored 1316 in the doubles. Four men have bettered 1900 in the all-events.

Despite the attack of 64 teams last night, only one change occurred among the five-man event leaders, Lampton Paints, Louisville, totaled 2858 for tenth place.

Sidney Sherman provided the excitement on yesterday's schedule. Showing an aptitude for grouping strikes when they were most needed, the diminutive Toledo veteran scored games of 226, 224 and 238 for a 708 total and third place in the singles division five pins shy of first place. Sherman, who has scored 300 games, both with his left and right hands, preceeded his brilliant shooting in the singles division with counts of 588 in the team event and 583 doubles total, placing him in ninth place in the all-events division with an aggregate of 1879. Anthony Novak, Detroit, totaled 693 for sixth place in the solo event and Jesse Young, Minneapolis, piled up a nine-game total of 1921 for the runnerup in the all-events.

Four upsets occurred on Saturday's schedule. Schlitz Brews, Milwaukee, totaled 2873, and took seventh place in the five-man event while the Jefferson Clubs of Detroit rolled 2872 for eighth. E. B. Stapleton and D. A. Hackett, Detroit, moved into eighth place in the doubles division, scoring 1238 while Joseph Bodis, Cleveland star, totaled 1876 for ninth in the all-events.

Barry Wood in Line for 10 Varsity 'H's'

AT THE next meeting of the Harvard Athletic Committee the question of awarding W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, Harvard's famous all-round athlete, a minor "H" for playing on the combined Harvard-Yale lawn tennis team which met a combined Oxford-Cambridge team two years ago will be taken up and favorable action is expected to result. Should this happen, Wood will then have a fine chance of becoming the first Harvard athlete ever to win 10 letters, nine of them majors. He has already won two football, two hockey and one baseball and is expected to win his second baseball letter this June. By playing against Yale in these three sports next year, he will win three more which will make the nine major "H's."

SIX RECORDS FALL IN RICE RELAY MEET

HOUSTON, Tex., March 30 (AP)—Six university and college records, four for individual performances, fell Saturday in the fifth running of the Rice Institute relays.

Hugh M. Rhea '32, Nebraska football player, heaved the shot 50ft. 10in., 4ft. 9in. better than the old record established in 1927.

John K. Hass 32 of Minnesota bettered the 1928 record of Claude O. Bracey '32 of Rice in the 100-yard dash, running it in 9.6s., extraordinarily good time, considering the wind. Bracey held a record of 9.8s.

Strong of the Southwestern State Teachers of Oklahoma bettered the high jump mark, reaching 6ft. 3¼in. Brunk of Drake did 6ft. 3in. in 1928.

Herman of Southern Methodist beat the existing mark in the javelin throw by an inch and a half. His throw was 186ft. 7½ins. The old record was set up by Robinson of Auburn in 1928.

Rice Institute wrote a new record of 3m. 20s. in the one-mile relay. Richard E. Jamerson '33, a fast football back of last fall, anchored the Institute four in downing the Texas A. & M. record of 3m. 21s., set up in 1928.

In the college class, the medley relay record was improved on by two seconds by Abilene (Texas) Christian. The Christians made it in 3m. 31 3-5s.

COURT TENNIS TITLE WON BY W. C. WRIGHT

William C. Wright Jr., a challenger from Philadelphia, defeated Frank P. Frazier of the Tennis and Racquet Club in the finals on Saturday, to win the United States court tennis championship, held at the Tennis and Racquet Club, Boylston Street, Boston. Wright took the first set apparently with ease, 6—1, but dropped the second to his opponent, 6—2. The third and fourth sets, however, went to the Philadelphia star and with them the championship, 6—2, 6—3.

Frazier won his way to the finals on Friday, defeating N. S. F. Freudenthal of London, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Frank P. Frazier, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated N. S. F. Freudenthal, London, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Final Round

William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Frank P. Frazier, Tennis and Racquet Club, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

GERMANY VS. SOUTH AFRICA MAY 1

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—The Davis Cup tie between Germany and South Africa, a first round match in the European zone, will be played at Dusseldorf, Germany, May 1 to 3, T. B. Barker, South Africa's representative, and the German tennis board have agreed. The South African team is expected to arrive in London April 20 for a few days workout before proceeding to Dusseldorf.

N. Y. U. AND C. C. N. Y. ARE TIED

Each with a total of 1299, the New York University and the College of the City of New York tied for team honors in the fourth annual shoulder-to-shoulder Eastern section rifle matches for the United States intercollegiate championships at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, on Saturday. After a recount of the targets in Washington, D. C., during the week, the title will be awarded.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Harvard 8, Boston L. C. 1.
Johns-Hopkins 6, Olympics 0.
Lehigh 12, L. I. University 3.
Mt. Washington 9, Swarthmore 2.
Rutgers 4, Alumni 2.
Stevens 7, Alumni 4.
West Point 10, Lafayette 0.
Yale 4, Alumni 1.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

California 12, St. Mary's 4.
Illinois 7, Mississippi A. & M. 2.
La. State 6, Minnesota 4.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 10, West Point 4½.
Yale 10½, Optimists 8½.

BANUET AGAIN TITLEHOLDER

Is A. A. U. Handball Singles Champion for Third Straight Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 30—Alfred R. Banuet, dashing young Spaniard of the San Francisco Olympic Club, won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States handball championship at the Minneapolis Athletic Club here Saturday by defeating George A. Nelson of Baltimore. Banuet took two straight games from his Baltimore opponent with scores of 21—13, 21—11, and thereby won his third consecutive handball title.

Twenty minutes after his game with Nelson, Banuet, with his partner Dr. Barney McGettigan, also of San Francisco, tried to take the doubles championship, but were unable to turn back Joseph Bathe and Herman Dworman of Detroit. The Detroit pair had more drive and power and won after three games with scores of 21—8, 19—21, 21—9.

In the matches for third places, Albert Hobelman of Baltimore won two straight games from Angelo Truilo of New York, and third place in the doubles went to Truilo teaming with C. V. Regan, also of New York. The New York doubles team went through three hard games before it was able to defeat J. E. Goudreau and John Endzevick of Cleveland, with scores of 6—21, 21—10, 21—20.

In the championship singles match Banuet and Nelson played on even terms during the early part of the first game, but when the San Francisco player settled down to his best playing, he was able to pull away from his Baltimore opponent. Last year in the A. A. U. tournament, it was these same two men who battled for the title, with Banuet emerging victorious.

Nelson, a veteran handball player, held Banuet to a 10-all point lead in the first game before the defending champion took a run of six points to pull away from Nelson. This advantage permitted him to win the first game. In the second contest, Banuet had an early 10-to-3 lead and was not threatened during the remainder of the game.

In the doubles series, it was the left-handed rifle drives at the corner of the court by the skillful Herman Dworman of Detroit which spelled defeat for the San Francisco team in the first game. Banuet and McGettigan rallied in the second game to win 19-21, but the third game proved the superiority of the Detroit doubles team, and they took the championship back to the Cadillac A. C. with them. The summary:

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES HANDBALL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Alfred R. Banuet, San Francisco Olympic Club, defeated George A. Nelson, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., 21—13, 21—11.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Joseph Bathe and Herman Dworman, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, defeated Alfred R. Banuet and Dr. Barney McGettigan, San Francisco Olympic Club, 21—8, 19—21, 21—9.

SUMMARY OF THIRD PLACE MATCHES

SINGLES

Albert Hobelman, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., defeated Angelo Trullo, New York A. C., 21—17, 21—5.

DOUBLES

Angelo Trullo and C. V. Regan, New York A. C., defeated J. E. Goudreau and John Endzevick, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., 6—21, 21—10, 21—20.

Cubs Take Lead in Can-Am Title Play

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

(Final Series)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Boston	1	1	0	6	5
Springfield	0	1	1	5	6

(Three out of five-game series. Tie does not count.)

Boston Cubs and Springfield Indians meet in their third game for the Canadian-American Hockey League championship at Springfield this evening with the Cubs having the advantage of one victory. Their first contest Friday at Springfield went 160 minutes to a tie, 2 to 2, and does not count in the championship play, but at the Boston Garden Saturday night the Cubs won a hard-played 4-to-3 contest. Considering the strenuous game of the previous evening, the affair at the Garden was remarkable.

BOSTON		SPRINGFIELD
Klein, Harris, lw	rw,	Saunders, Heller, Starr
Burke, Runge, c	c,	Carrigan, Waite, Grant
Boyd, Taylor, rw	lw,	Benson, Heximer, Starr
Foster, Mackey, ld	rd,	Callighen
Pratt, Foster, rd	ld,	Wilson
Grant, g	g,	Moore

Score—Boston 4, Springfield 3. Goals—Foster, Mackey, Runge, Burke for Boston; Callighen 2, Saunders for Springfield. Assists—Runge, Harris, Klein, Boyd for Boston; Saunders, Carrigan for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LOS POMEROS DEFEAT MIDWICK POLO FOUR

LOS ANGELES, March 30 (AP)—With Diego Cavanaha showing the way, Los Pomeros, the Argentine polo team, galloped away with the last game of the Midwick midwinter polo meeting yesterday by defeating the Midwick Country Club 9 to 7. The South Americans spotted the local mallet men four goals. Cavanaha, an Irish-Argentine, scored four times.

Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., of Santa Barbara, captained the Midwick Club. With Boeseke were Neil S. McCarthy, Capt. Wesley J. White and R. B. Honeyman. Eric C. Pedley, star of the Midwick Club, still was unable to ride. The Argentines leave for home this week. The summary:

ARGENTINE		MIDWICK
No. 1—Daniel Kearney	R.	B. Honeyman
2—Juan Benitz	N.	S. McCarthy
3—Juan Reynal	E.	J. Boeseke Jr.
Back—Diego Cavanaha	W.	J. White

Score—Argentine 9, Midwick C. C. 7. Goals—Cavanaha 4, Kearney 3, Reynal for Argentine; Handicap 4, Boeseke 2, McCarthy for Midwick. Umpire—Louis Duggan. Time—Eight 7½-minutes chukkers.

BRITISH FOUR WINS FAST POLO CONTEST

BERESFORD FIELD, Calif., March 30 (AP)—In a smashing display of high-goal polo, Great Britain, as represented by Capt. Pat Roark, Aiden Roark, Laddie Sanford and W. S. Teirs Jr., rode to an 11-to-9 victory over an all-star American team yesterday. Great Britain's representatives galloped to three goals in the first period and thereafter set the pace. Captain Roark, a nine-goal star who played with the British international team last year, and his brother proved the outstanding members. The captain scored three goals and his brother four. Five thousand persons saw the game. The summary:

BRITAIN	AMERICA
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	Townsend Martin
2—C. T. I. Roark	E. A. S. Hopping
3—Aiden Roark	E. W. Hopping
Back—W. S. Tevis Jr.	A. F. Perkins

Score—Great Britain 11, All-Americans 9. Goals—Aiden Roark 4, C. T. I. Roark 3, Sanford 3, Tevis for Great Britain; E. A. S. Hopping 4, Martin 3, Perkins 2 for All-Americans. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Buffalo Heading Playoff Standing

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	2	0	0	5	1	6
Cleveland	2	0	1	9	9	6
Windsor	1	0	1	8	7	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	2	7	0

(Three points for victory, one for tie.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 30—Buffalo Bisons scored their second-straight victory in the International Hockey League championship playoffs here Saturday night by defeating Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, 3 to 1.

BUFFALO		PITTSBURGH
Lauder, Gross, Bogardis, lw		
	rw,	Gregg, McIntyre, White
Roth, Voss, c	c,	Rodden, Field, Ouillette
Martin, Cahill, Godin, Gauthier, rw		
	lw,	Proudlock, McGuire, Halliday, McCurry
Lederman, Cain, ld	rd,	Reise, Berlett
Murray, Jackson, rd	ld,	Smith
Taugher, g	g,	Cox

Score—Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 1. Goals—Martin, Voss and Lederman for Buffalo; Gregg for Pittsburgh. Assists—Voss and Martin for Buffalo; Rodden for Pittsburgh. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Guy Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30—Archie Briden, a veteran of 12 seasons of professional hockey, contributed the overtime goal that gave Cleveland Indians a hard-earned victory over Windsor Bulldogs before a capacity crowd here Saturday night. The final score was 6 to 5.

CLEVELAND		WINDSOR
Williams, Clark, Brophy, lw		
	rw,	Robinson, Lever, Roche
Briden, Gray, c	c,	Haynes, Phillips, Lever
Doraty, Dunning, McBride, rw		
	lw,	Duguid, Huggins
Young, Frew, rd	ld,	Bellemer, Brown
Macfarlane, ld	rd,	Arbour, Hinsperger
Wood, g	g,	Smith

Score—Cleveland 6, Windsor 5. Goals—Gray 2, Clark, Doraty, Macfarlane, Briden for Cleveland; Robinson 2, Haynes, Roche, Phillips for Windsor. Assists—Briden 2, Doraty, Dunning, Brophy, Young, Macfarlane for Cleveland; Robinson, Phillips, Haynes, Bellemer for Windsor. Referees—Tom Hughitt and Dr. W. J. Laflamme. Time—Three 20m. periods and one 10m. overtime period.

Black Hawks Win Opening Contest

CHALLENGE SERIES

(Second Round)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Chicago	1	0	2	0
N. Y. Rangers	0	1	0	2

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 30—The Chicago Black Hawks won the first half of their second-round match in the challenge series, defeating the New York Rangers, 2 to 0, in the presence of 17,000 fans, at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Gottselig and Romnes scored the goals, but the defensive quartet, Abel and Wentworth in one pair and Graham and Bostrom in the other, shared in the victory honors.

CHICAGO		NEW YORK
Gottselig, Arbour, lw		
	rw,	W. Cook, Dillon, Maracle
Cook, Romnes, Somers, Ripley, c		
	c,	Boucher, Murdoch
Adams, Ingram, Couture, rw		
	lw,	F. Cook, Thompson, Keeling
Abel, Bostrom, ld	rd,	Peters, Jerwa
Wentworth, Graham, rd	ld,	Johnson, Regan
Gardiner, g	g,	Roach

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, New York Rangers 0. Goals—Gottselig and Romnes for Chicago. Assists—Romnes and Couture for Chicago. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ONE AMATEUR LEFT IN U. S. OPEN SQUASH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 30—One amateur still remains among the six survivors of the first week of play in the United States open squash tennis championship, as the quarterfinals are completed at the Shelton Club courts this evening. Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, United States amateur champion, maintained his position as the leading amateur of the game on Saturday, when he defeated Barry Sullivan, the local professional at the Shelton, with the same impressive work which brought him the amateur title, by a score of 15—6, 15—4, 15—8. He will encounter Thomas Iannicelli, the Essex Club coach, whose victory over Robert Cahill was the sensation of last week's play, for entry into the semifinal, this evening.

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C. (amateur), defeated Barry Sullivan, Shelton Club, 15—6, 15—4, 15—8.

Leif Nordlie, Ardsley Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C. (amateur), 15—11, 15—9, 15—4.

Third Round

Frank Ward, City A. C., defeated Ernest Clark, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—8, 15—7.

James Reid, Crescent A. C., defeated Charles Costello, Block Hall, 15—8, 15—7, 18—16.

HAMILTON TIGERS QUALIFY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, March 30—Hamilton Tigers, senior Ontario Hockey Association champions, qualified for the Allan Cup final series in Winnipeg next week when they defeated the Truro Bearcats, 5 to 1, here on Saturday afternoon. As a result of their 6-to-2 win on Thursday, Tigers won the round by 11 to 3. They will meet the Winipegs of Winnipeg in the final, the Winnipegs defeating Edmonton Superiors by 3 to 0 on Saturday after the teams had tied 1-all in the first game on Thursday. The final series will be of the two-out-of-three-game variety with the first two games on Tuesday and Thursday.

MIDDIES WIN RIFLE TITLE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30 (AP)—Marksmen of the United States Naval Academy, 1930 United States champions, won the Eastern Intercollegiate League rifle title Saturday with a team score of 1382. George Washington, Maryland, Pittsburgh, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Columbia, Brooklyn Poly and Cooper Union trailed the middies. The navy score was entered in the United States tournament for the 1931 championship.

LINARI-DINALE TEAM FIRST

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—The Italian team of Linari and Dinale won the annual Paris six-day bicycle race last night. Linari and Dinale covered 2060 miles and piled up 378 points.

MICHIGAN HAS HIGHEST SCORE

Sixteen Colleges Compete in N. C. A. A. Swimming Meet

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

College	Pts.
Michigan	38
Rutgers	32
Princeton	19
Southern California	15
Minnesota	13
Stanford	9
Northwestern	7
Georgia Tech	5
Purdue	1
University of Iowa	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 30—Scoring in all but two of the nine events, University of Michigan won team honors in the eighth annual Collegiate A. A. swimming championships here Saturday. Sixteen colleges entered from coast to coast, and 10 of them earned medals in the finals. The Wolverines, "Big Ten" champions, compiled 28 points, while Rutgers University gathered 22 and Princeton University 19. One record was broken, another equaled and a third set for the first time in the two nights of competition.

Rivalry was closely bunched in every contest except the 300-yard freestyle swim, in which G. H. Kojac '31 of Rutgers set a new national collegiate meet record, and the 10-foot springboard fancy diving, in which M. R. (Riley) Galitzen '33 of Southern California built up a wide-point margin over second and other places. The events were held in the 75-foot pool of the Lake Shore A. C. under the auspices of the Northwestern University.

Kojac swam the century in 52.6s., taking six-tenths of a second from the mark set in 1929 by A. H. Schwartz '30 of Northwestern. Kojac declined to defend his title in the 150-yard backstroke race, but if there were any individual honors decided, he earned them, as he contributed to the victory of Rutgers in both relay races.

With Kojac swimming anchor the Rutgers quartet won the 40-yard freestyle relay in 3m. 42s. This was 2.4s. slower than the record the team set in the preliminaries. And Kojac, swimming 100 yards backstroke, gave the 300-yard medley relay team the lead it held to the finish, the time being 3m. 9.4s.

Michigan built up its total by first in the 200-yard breaststroke, second in both relays and five other minor places. J. A. Schmieler '33, Coach Matt Mann's new star, won the breaststroke from a fast field in 2m. 34.6s. Schmieler also swam on the medley relay team.

The most colorful feature of the meet was the rivalry of A. R. Clapp '32, of Stanford, and C. L. Crabbe '33, of Southern California. The former defeated Crabbe by a body length in the 220-yard freestyle race in 2m. 18.4s., while the latter beat Clapp by the same margin in the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 2s. In both races this pair forged well to the front.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. P. Sherer '32, Princeton; G. I. Williams '33, Georgia Tech, second; W. A. Turner Jr., '31, Princeton, third; S. J. Carter '33, Purdue, fourth. Time—24.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; J. W. Drayton Jr., '33, Princeton, second; G. I. Williams '33, Georgia Tech, third; C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers, fourth. Time—52.6s. (New National Collegiate meet record).

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford; C. L. Crabbe '33, Southern California, second; R. B. Ladd '31, Michigan, third; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, fourth. Time—2m. 18.4s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. L. Crabbe '33, Southern California; A. R. Clapp, Stanford, second; F. P. Kennedy '33, Michigan, third; W. H. Lang '34, Minnesota, fourth. Time—5m. 2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; R. W. Long '33, Princeton, second; I. R. Valentine '31, Michigan, third; S. W. Rosen '31, Northwestern, fourth. Time—1m. 45s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; R. B. Miller '32, Michigan, second; R. A. West '33, Princeton, third; Rollie Evans '31, Iowa, fourth. Time—2m. 34.6s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Rutgers (G. H. Kojac '31, G. T. Cronin '31, and N. W. Kramer '33); Michigan, second; Minnesota, third; Princeton, fourth. Time—3m. 9.4s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Rutgers (C. B. Sunderland '31, J. A. Dreyfuss '31, N. W. Kramer '33, and G. H. Kojac '31); Michigan, second; Northwestern, third, Princeton, fourth. Time—3m. 42s.

10-Foot Springboard (Fancy Diving)—Won by M. R. Galitzen '33, Southern California, 134.4 points; W. W. Nappa '31, Minnesota, second, 98.80 points; S. R. Raike '32, Michigan, third, 98.46 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northern, fourth, 94.12 points.

Exhibition Baseball Results

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland (A) 6, Louisville (A. A.) 2.
Detroit (A) 11, Pittsburgh (N) 10.
Toledo (A. A.) 6, Brooklyn (N) 2.
St. Louis (A) 8, Buffalo (I. L.) 1.
Birmingham (S. A.) 7, Boston (A) 6.
Chicago (A) 2, New York (N) 1.
New York (A) 10, Jacksonville 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Philadelphia (A) 12, King Edward 2.
New York (N) 15, Chicago (A) 8.
Atlanta (S. A.) 1, New York (A) 0.
Brooklyn (N) 12, Toledo (A. A.) 11.
St. Louis (A) 10, Buffalo (I. L.) 5.
Indianapolis (A. A.) 12, St. Louis (N) 3.
Cleveland (A) 7, Louisville (A. A.) 1.
San Francisco (P. C. L.) 5, Chicago (N) 3.
Chicago (N) 12, Missions (P. C. L.) 3.
Boston (N) 9, Cincinnati (N) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 4, Detroit (A) 3.
Washington (A) 11, Baltimore (I. L.) 4.
Boston (A) 6, Chattanooga (S. A.) 2.

ARMY ELECTS FIVE CAPTAINS

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 30 (AP)—Captains of five United States Military Academy winter sports teams just elected for next year were announced yesterday by Maj. P. B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the academy. Ray J. Stecker '32, of Hasleton, Pa., was elected to captain the basketball team; John G. Coughlin '32, of Lowell, Ariz., boxing; Benjamin J. Webster '32, of Honolulu, swimming; Thomas C. Darcy '32, Boston, hockey; Frank G. Jamison '32, Quarryville, Pa., wrestling.

MISSES VAN WIE AND WALL WIN

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 30—In a benefit exhibition match here Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, winner of the women's mid-South medal championship Saturday, and Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Maureen Orcutt, metropolitan star, and Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, two up in a four-ball best ball event.

MIXED FOURSOME PLAY MAY 15

The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts announces that the mixed foursome championship for club pairs of Massachusetts will be held under the joint auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Dedham Country and Polo Club on May 15, 16, and 17.

LA PLATE'S SOCCER TEAM WINS

LISBON, March 30 (AP)—La Plate's soccer football team of Argentina defeated a picked Portuguese eleven, "Sport Lisbos Bemfica," champions of Portugal, 1 to 0, here yesterday.

Beekman Pool New Squash Champion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 30—Beekman Pool '32, of Harvard University, is the first intercollegiate squash racquets champion. The latest member of the famous athletic family of St. Paul School, Concord, and Harvard, now in its second generation, lived up to the prowess of his father, Eugene H. Pool, who is credited with the longest wallop ever made in cricket in the United States, in galloping through a select party of players from five universities, over the week-end, at the University Club. In the final round he defeated Donald C. Strachan '31, of Princeton, runnerup for the United States championship at Buffalo, with even greater ease than his elder brother, John Lawrence Pool 2d, scored on that occasion. The score was 9—15, 15—11, 16—13, 15—4.

The tournament was organized chiefly through the efforts of Ernest B. Humpstone, president of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association, with Edward G. Herendeen of Princeton, offering the trophies, and originating the plan. Nine representatives of five universities attended, with invitations being extended to several others who were unable to appear. They were Pool (New York), and C. D. G. Breckenridge (York Village, Me.), Harvard; Quentin M. Garcia (Brooklyn), and Winslow V. Fitch (Los Angeles), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Elgin Gould Ingram (New York) and John C. McGlinn (Philadelphia), Yale; Donald C. Strachan (Philadelphia) and Frederic C. Reynolds Jr. (West Orange), Princeton, and A. A. Arnold, Trinity College.

These players, under the guidance of Humpstone, during the progress of the play, organized the Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association subject to the approval of the various athletic authorities of these institutions of learning. Pool was elected president, F. C. Reynolds Jr., Princeton, first vice-president, J. W. Glenn, Yale, second vice-president, A. A. Arnold, Trinity, secretary, and Quentin M. Garcia, M. I. T., treasurer; and a graduate advisory committee, including E. B. Humpstone, Yale, E. G. Herendeen, Princeton, Perry R. Pease, Harvard, C. B. F. Brill, Trinity, and F. Robertson Ward, M. I. T., was also appointed.

As soon as the approvals are obtained, it is intended to invite any and all colleges possessing or using standard courts, to join the association, and to establish a permanent championship, some time next spring. The summary:

First Round

Elgin Gould Ingram, Yale, defeated Quentin M. Garcia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 12—15, 15—10, 15—9, 15—8.

Second Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard, defeated Winslow V. Fitch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 15—8, 15—5, 15—3.

Ingram defeated Frederic C. Reynolds Jr., Princeton, 15—12, 15—11, 17—16.

C. G. D. Breckenridge, Harvard, defeated A. A. Arnold, Trinity, 15—6, 15—8, 17—16.

Donald C. Strachan, Princeton, defeated John C. McGlinn, Yale, 15—3, 15—8, 15—8.

Semifinal Round

Pool defeated Ingram, 17—15, 15—10, 15—13.

Strachan defeated Breckenridge, 13—16, 15—12, 15—8, 15—11.

Final Round

Pool defeated Strachan, 9—15, 15—11, 16—13, 15—4.

EAST FINALLY HAS CHAMPION GRAPPLER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30 (AP)—For the first time since the organization of the National Collegiate Wrestling Association four years ago, one of its championships was bestowed Saturday on an eastern college grappler.

The cowboys from Oklahoma A. & M. College, as they have been doing since 1928, took the major share of the titles in the meet at the Brown University gymnasium, winning half of the eight division competitions, the 126, 155, 165 and 175-pound classes. Three other championships were distributed among Iowa State, Kansas State College and Northwestern.

John A. Engel, captain of the Lehigh University mat team and runnerup in the eastern intercollegiates, dented the West's domination of this sport by scoring a brilliant fall over Jesse Arends of Iowa State Teachers, in the 118-pound final. The summary:

118-POUND CLASS

Semifinals—John A. Engle, Lehigh, outpointed Stanley Ball, Michigan State, 3:15 time allowance; Jesse Arends, Iowa State Teachers, threw S. D. Daniels, Tufts, in 4:05 with crotch and half nelson.

Final—Engle threw Arends in 9:00 with body scissors and arm bar. Runnerup—Andrew Hesser, Oklahoma A. &. M., outpointed Ball.

126-POUND CLASS

Semifinals—Lyle Morford, Cornell College, outpointed Arthur Klein, Harvard, 7:51, time allowance; Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M., outpointed Joe Pickel, Kansas State Aggies, 4:22, time allowance in two overtime periods.

Final—Pearce outpointed Morford, 2:34, time allowance in overtime match.

135-POUND CLASS

Semifinals—Richard Cole, Iowa State, outpointed Finn Erickson, Iowa State Teachers, with 1:55 time allowances; John Devine, Oklahoma A. and M., outpointed Stuart Will, Virginia Military Institute, with 5:54 time allowance.

Final—Cole outpointed Devine, 1:53 time allowance. Runnerup—Harry S. Byam, Michigan State, outpointed Erickson.

145-POUND CLASS

Semifinals—Walter Young, Oklahoma A. and M., outpointed Robert Garrigan, Northwestern, 5:56 time allowance; Walter Doyle, Kansas State Aggies, gained technical fall on W. L. Vanna, Tufts, in 2:20.

Bill Doyle defeated Walter Young in 1m. 48s. of time advantage.

155-POUND CLASS

Semifinals—Leroy McGuirk, Oklahoma A. and M., outpointed Max Silverstein, United States Naval Academy, 3:04 time allowance; John Richardson, Kansas State A

JUDGE ATTACKS BREWERY IDEA AS AID TO IDLENESS

Arthur P. Stone Presents Figures to Show Fallacy of the Argument

Three years' experience on the Municipal Court bench converted Arthur P. Stone, judge of the Cambridge Municipal Court, from a wet sympathizer to an ardent supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment, the judge declared last night in a radio address at Station WLOE sponsored by the Law Enforcement League.

After attacking the wet propaganda which would impute practically every social evil to prohibition, Judge Stone went on to say:

"At the present time a favorite argument of the wets relates to unemployment. It would perhaps be a sufficient answer to their claims to point to the fact that there have been 12 years of prohibition in the United States and in some of them wages rose to unparalleled heights. It might be fair to point out that one of the great causes of unemployment at the present time is the fact that people who received high wages in these early prohibition years find it difficult to accommodate themselves to a lower scale of wages when production is not as great.

"When people tell me that the revival of the breweries in Massachusetts would help unemployment, I am rather more interested in the evidence than I am in the plea. I suppose it is fair to eliminate the manufacture of distilled liquor in Massachusetts because our friends, the wets, hasten to assure us that they do not want the saloon back and all they are after at the present time at any rate is beer and light wines.

"The last figures that we can obtain with regard to the amount of money invested and the number of people employed in the malt liquor industry in Massachusetts before prohibition comes from the census of 1910. I am willing to assume for the sake of argument that you could jump into immediate production, and that the figures of 1931 would equal or even exceed the figures of 1910. What would be the result? The number of people of all kinds employed in the malt liquor industry in Massachusetts, according to the census of 1910 was 2091. In 1916 the figures had increased to 2141.

"In other words, in six years 50 more people had been employed. Truly a thriving industry. The capital then invested in the malt liquor business in Massachusetts was a little over $20,000,000. Suppose for a moment that you could divert $20,000,000 of capital from other industries or from unemployed funds without any harmful effects and invest it today in the malt liquor business and that you could start up tomorrow morning full blast. There would be only 2000 more jobs in Massachusetts. Two thousand jobs among 4,500,000 people.

"It may be interesting to note that there were employed in the clothing manufactories in Massachusetts at that time, eliminating women and girls so that the comparison may be fair to the breweries, 8208 people. Now the money invested in the manufacture of malt liquor was $20,000,000, but the money invested in clothing manufactories was only $8,000,000. In other words, at that time every dollar invested in the manufacture of clothing in Massachusetts gave 10 times as much employment as another dollar invested in the manufacture of malt liquor.

"I am afraid that our friends the wets when they appeal to public sympathy for the unemployed must promise us something better than the resumption of the malt liquor business. Possibly they are not as sincere as they would have us believe and they look for the return of the entire liquor industry from the corner saloon to the distillery.

"There are certain societies in Boston which operate entirely outside of the prohibition question and have been operating outside the prohibition question for many years. Among their officers and directors are men prominent in public life who are numbered among the wets as well as among the drys on this issue. Yet their official testimony is almost entirely in favor of prohibition."

Judge Stone's adress was one of a series being broadcast by prominent men and women in favor of prohibition. The next radio talk will be given by Governor Winant of New Hampshire tomorrow.

Yale Men Get $3000 in Fourth Year Out

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30—The average salary of a Yale man four years after graduation is approximately $3000, according to a survey of the classes of 1926 of Yale College and the Sheffield Scientic School, now being made by the department of personnel study at the university.

Undertaken with a view to obtaining from graduates information which would help students now in the University, the investigations are to study such questions as general courses followed to obtain advances in position, reasons for job changing, and comparison of subsequent progress with achievement in college.

Of 296 members of the class of 1926 who returned questionnaires, 91 had entered professional life, 93 business and finance, 94 manufacturing and public utilities, with the other 18 scattered in miscellaneous occupations.

Classified as to the type of work, selling appeared to be the most profitable, with an average salary of $4200. Selling led activities both in finance and manufacturing, by $1000 a year. Technical workers averaged about $3000 and professional men $2000 yearly.

Music

Bach Festival Concluded

The Bach Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra came to a multisonous conclusion last night in Symphony Hall. The B minor Mass constituted the program. As at its performance last Tuesday, it was presented in two sections, afternoon and evening, with an interval for dinner. There was an ovation at the close, with floral compliments to Dr. Koussevitzky from the Harvard and Radcliffe choristers.

The fifth concert of the Festival, Saturday evening, coincided with the twentieth Saturday program of the regular subscription series. The items were the Easter Cantata No. 4, "Christlag in Todesbanden"; the Fifth Brandenburg Concerto for solo piano, violin and flute; four Preludes and Fugues from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," and the Cantata No. 80, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott."

The cantatas were sung by the Bach Cantata Club, and the vocal soloists were those of previous concert: Mmes. Evans and Matzenauer, Messrs. Crooks and Gange. The piano pieces were played by Alexander Borcvsky, who also officiated, with Messrs. Burgin and Laurent, in the Brandenburg Concerto.

The chorus did well, and the vocal soloists gave a good account of themselves, but the instrumental pieces perhaps held the major interest of the evening. The Concerto was played with virtuosity by the soloists, and the orchestral contribution was up to the orchestra's standard. In the slow movement the soloists appeared to be attempting to lower Dr. Koussevitzky's record for slow tempi in adagios. This effect was due apparently to Mr. Borovsky, who seemed to be setting the pace for his associates. The result was not an unqualified success, for the listener never felt quite sure the next note would actually be realized in sound. The pianist was not similarly tempted in his solo pieces, which were played propulsively. There are pianists who produce a more ambrosial tone, but few who can set forth with such clarity the line and form of Bach's music.

L. A. S.

Esta Cantor

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Esta Cantor, soprano, gave a recital, assisted by a small company of players from the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone conductor. Edwin Biltcliffe was the pianoforte accompanist. The program comprised: Mozart's Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro"; three Handel arias, from "Susanna," "Acis and Galatea" and "Judas Maccabæas"; "Ah, they are lovely," from Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth"; a group of songs with pianoforte accompaniment; a pair of Mozart arias with orchestral accompaniment; Debussy's "Petite Suite," and the closing scene from "Lucrezia Borgia," by Donizetti.

This recital marked Miss Cantor's début on a Boston concert stage, and as her recital progressed one wished that she had been more happily advised regarding this first appearance; that she had been content to remain unheard until such time as she might gain proper breath control for arias which make the demands which Handel impresses upon his singers—or omit such arias. But for one thing she is to be commended—she provided the instrumental accompaniment to her operatic numbers which the scores demand, and thus added a hundredfold to the enjoyment of her audience. Miss Cantor has set a fashion which might be followed with profit; although it is to be hoped that should this group of players again essay an accompaniment from "Acis and Galatea" it will be better schooled in what is required of it. Miss Cantor is to be congratulated upon her composure under a trying combination of circumstances.

It was in the group of songs with pianoforte accompaniment that Miss Cantor was most successful last night. Her voice is a light one, of good range. An unfortunate tendency to make the top notes hollow and hard, instead of warmly resonant, marred the effect when the melodic line of the songs carried her above the middle register, yet this defect may be remedied. Although the audience was small it was very cordial.

G. M. S.

Motorists Urged to Keep Up Record

Keep up the good record, urged Capt. George A Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in announcing last week's motor accident report which shows a reduction of nine from last week and six fewer than in the same period last year. There were no fatalities in Boston last week, and only eight throughout the State.

The good record can be maintained, Captain Parker said, if "motorists and pedestrians will be 'safety conscious' whenever they go out on the street or highway." He pointed out that "other states have done it, and Massachusetts should not lag behind."

Licenses and registrations suspended or revoked during the week numbered 1107, 422 more than in the preceding week. Driving after drinking intoxicating liquor accounted for 86 of these. Drunken driver convictions totaled 86, 35 more than the week before.

36 WOMEN AMONG 199 PERSONS BAR ADMITS

Twenty-six women were numbered among the 199 applicants for admission to the Massachusetts bar who passed the examinations held last December, it was announced yesterday by Hollis L. Bailey, chairman of the Board of Examiners. Failures to pass the examinations total 555, believed to be the largest percentage of failures in years.

The new admission rules, which were in force for the first time last December, may have had something to do with the large number of failures, it is believed. The present requirement necessitates an oral interview as well as a written examination. In recent years at least one-third of the applicants have passed, but this year the number is a little more than one-fourth.

SCHOOLCRAFT WINS FELLOWSHIP AT B. U.

Arthur Allen Schoolcraft of Lunenburg, Mass., has been appointed to the Borden Parker Browne Fellowship in Philosophy for 1931-32 in the Boston University graduate school of arts and sciences, according to an announcement by the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. March, president of the university.

Mr. Schoolcraft worked his way through Marietta College and the B. U. school of theology, attaining the highest honors at each college. Last year he won the Robinson scholarship, one of the highest scholastic honors at the B. U. school.

TAX OF $98,009 REPORTED

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A $98,009 tax over assessment against the 1929 income of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass., was reported to the joint congressional tax committee today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Here Radio Beacons Are Controlled

JUPITER LIGHTHOUSE, FLORIDA
Master Station in Group Beginning Hourly Operation of Signals.

GREAT INCREASE IN RADIO BEACONS SHOWN BY CHART

Lighthouse Service Indicates Establishment of Many New Stations

Radio beacons for aiding navigation during thick weather, which have been in use for some time in Massachusetts Bay, are being adopted generally throughout the country. Establishment of two new radio beacons to help guide coastwise shipping using the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound recently were decided upon by the United States Lighthouse Service.

With the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes a new chart of all radio beacon stations on those inland waters, both American and Canadian, has been issued by the Lighthouse Service.

The chart facilitates the quick identification of signals which may be heard by navigators, giving the code signal, name of station, period when each station is in operation and details as to frequency and power.

Two new United States stations are in operation and two more are under construction. The new stations are Manistique and St. Martins Island radio beacons. Both are located in the upper end of Lake Michigan. Those now under construction are at Sandusky, O., in Lake Erie and at Rochester, N. Y., on Lake Ontario. Key numbers on the new chart indicate which stations operate together in a synchronized group and which of each group is the master station.

Radio beacons in the Great Lake district are numerous, having been installed in a comparatively restricted area, yet the system in vogue there is said to be the most highly developed in the world, according to lighthouse officials. Synchronization and the perfecting of transmitting apparatus has made it possible to operate all these stations during a part of every hour and continuously during fog. Interference between stations has been reduced to a minimum by the use of different frequencies, by synchronization and by employing low power stations where great range is not necessary.

The beacons are of greatest value during fog and storms when other signals are invisible or inaudible, say lighthouse officials. Officers of vessels, however, are coming to depend on these signals more and more during clear weather as well as in periods of low visibility.

Three important lighthouse and lightship stations on the east coast of Florida are soon to begin hourly sending of the guiding radiobeacon signals. Jupiter Light station, located a few miles north of Palm Beach, Fla., is to be the master station of the three. Synchronized with it will be St. Johns Lightship, off the mouth of the St. Johns River on which Jacksonville is situated, and Cape Canaveral, which is south of Daytona Beach.

BUGS WITH FUNNY FACES EXHIBITED

Harvard University has received models of Homopterous insects done by Ignaz Matausch of the New York Museum. They are West Indian species of Tree or Leaf Hoppers, often called "Brownies," because of the queer aspect of their shapes. They may be seen in the "Recent Acquisitions' case of the University Museum.

Their weird shapes are the results of a modified pronotum, and make these creatures almost comically grotesque in appearance. In general outline they resemble beechnuts, except they have humps on their backs. If one wishes a good laugh, let him look at the faces of tree hoppers through a lens. Their eyes have a keen droll look, and the line that separates the head from the prothorax gives them the appearance of wearing glasses. In some cases the elevations above the head and thorax give the impressions of insect nightcaps, Tam o' Shanters, or the wireless antenna of a miniature ship.

WESLEYAN FACULTY CHANGES ANNOUNCED

MIDDLETOWN Conn., March 30 (AP)—Wesleyan University trustees today announced the promotions of three faculty members and the reappointment of nine assistant professors and four instructors.

The promotions were: Joseph S. Daltry, to the John Spencer Camp professorship of music; Malcolm C. Foster to a professorship in mathematics, and Harold D. Parcell to an assistant professorship in romance languages.

PLUM ISLAND ADDS TO BIRD SANCTUARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 30—A substantial addition to the wild life sanctuary at Plum Island has been acquired by the Massachusetts Audubon Society in the recent purchase of a tract of several hundred acres including the highest land on the island which is 100 feet above sea level and a large area of marsh land.

This provides an extensive sanctuary for the birds and other wild life of this section for the Federated Bird Clubs of New England already have acquired about four miles of the island and with this new addition which is the fouth large tract to be added to the sanctuary it now extends from Ipswich Bluffs to the farther end of Plum Island.

Building and Loan League to Convene

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 30—With a record of having financed 8,000,000 homes during its first century of existence, the building and loan business will formally enter its second century when the United States Building and Loan League holds its thirty-ninth annual convention at Philadelphia next August, it was announced at the league's headquarters here on March 30.

Philadelphia was chosen for the convention because of the fact that the first building and loan association in this country was founded at Frankford, Pa., which is now a part of that city.

"The league's plans for the next 100 years, to be discussed at the convention, will dwell upon a widespread program of fostering home ownership, systematic savings, and community investment, which will mean not only better citizenship but also a decrease in losses from speculation by the moderate income class, which can least afford to lose money," the announcement said.

Representatives of the banking industry, of the field of economics, and numerous persons of prominence in public life have been invited to join with 5000 members of the league in launching the program for the new century.

74 and Still Willing to Learn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERHILL, Mass.—A tall, spare woman, whose age it would have been difficult to estimate even roughly, came on the stage of the high school where closing exercises of the Americanization classes were being held.

The program at this point simply read: "Original Essay—My First Year in School."

The woman, a striking figure in a black dress with a few sheets of white paper in her hand, moved forward and began to read slowly, in a voice firm and easily understood, sentences in grammatically correct English with a strong foreign enunciation.

It was a brief story, just a few hundred words, simply told—the story of her childhood in Turkey in Asia Minor, of her early education in her native tongue, of her coming to the United States after the World War with her husband. Last October, for the first time, she had come to the Americanization classes to try to learn to read, write and understand English.

The audience, hushed, intent, followed every word, until she read this final sentence:

"I am 74 years old and still willing to learn!"

Maine Juvenile Courts Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me., March 30—A bill to set up a system of juvenile courts in Maine has been reported in a new draft by the committee on judiciary which the House has accepted.

Instead of designating municipal judges in each county as juvenile court judges, as provided in the original bill, all municipal court judges within their respective jurisdictions are given exclusive jurisdiction over all offenses committed by children under the age of 15 years. The original bill made it under 17.

The failure to extend the age to the years when it is believed by those who have studied the problems of youth special treatment is most needed is looked upon by friends of the measure as a serious defect in the new draft.

Placing the juvenile cases indiscriminately under all municipal judges, instead of permitting the selection of a single judge sympathetic with this type of delinquents in each county, is also considered detrimental to the purposes sought by the sponsors of the original bill.

Japanese Shippers Avoid Competition

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—The recent agreement between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Oska Shosen Kaisha, Japanese shipping concerns, was said today by company officials to have provided a means of saving $5,000,000 a year.

The agreement aims at elimination of competition by both concerns using the same dock facilities and in combining the purchasing departments instead of operating independently as heretofore.

An official announcement said the agreement embraced a readjustment of overlapping lines, the establishment of a combined accounting system and coöperation in landings but did not specify the routes affected.

Shipping circles understood the O. S. K. would abolish Puget Sound sailings, which would be taken over by the N. Y. K., and that the latter concern's steamers operating to the east coast of South America would be replaced by O. S. K. ships.

B. U. DEBATERS WIN

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 30 (AP)—Boston University debating team, composed of William F. Davis Jr. and Donald H. Potter, defeated the Kalamazoo College team, composed of George Knight, Pocantico Hills, N. Y., and Charles Johnson, Kalamazoo, in a debate on the unemployment insurance question here Saturday night.

GRIGSBY GRUNOW ORDERS UP

The Grigsby Grunow Company reported that for the first time this year orders are running ahead of production. The company said it was 22,000 sets behind in its shipments as of March ...

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when the time is 7 p. m.

Trees to Shade Roads and Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—Shaded roadsides and school yards where 200,000 trees have been planted will add significance to George Washington's 200th anniversary in New Hampshire, according to plans launched here by a tree planting committee coöperating with the New Hampshire Forestry Association, the State Highway Department and the Department of Education, it was announced here yesterday.

Actual planting of the trees, now at the State nursery at Boscawen, will begin April 25, according to John H. Foster, State forester. They are all white pine trees, five years old, two feet high, and in excellent condition.

The tree planting committee will make a nominal charge of one cent a tree to local groups and individuals who coöperate in the movement and receive the trees for planting.

Tyler Street Soon to Be All Abloom

Children at the Denison House are today transplanting their first seedlings, which will later blossom forth into colorful flowers to brighten the entire Tyler Street neighborhood. The plants are of the window box variety and are now ready for transplanting into small flower pots.

Petunias, nasturtiums, morning glories and calendulas are among the flowers being grown at the Denison House Garden Club which is located on the top floor. A plant bench of the greenhouse type is a part of the equipment.

It is the plan of the Garden Club that each youngster shall have his own plant to take home. Also some of the children are taking care of plants which they will give to shutins just before Easter. The children hope to be able to line the entire length of Tyler Street with window boxes full of gay flowers, adding the gladness of spring to the neighborhood.

HOOVER BACK AT DESK BUSY ON PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

fectively in the Cabinet as at the head of the national committee.

Also, Mr. Hurley is considered to be a very likely Vice-Presidential choice. He has the President's full confidence and regard and if Vice-President Charles Curtis is not renominated, and a westerner is desired, it is known that no one will be more acceptable to the President than the present Secretary of War.

Talk of displacing Vice-President Curtis has been current in Republican quarters for some time. Mr. Curtis was a last minute compromise choice in 1928, and the factors that led to his selection, a strong agricultural disaffection, have since disappeared. In recognition of the possibility that he might not be renominated Mr. Curtis is said by his friends to have under consideration running for his former Senate seat. This place is open to election next year.

The President hopes to get the national headquarters reorganized before the regular session of Congress convenes in December. This would strengthen him in dealing with the opposition which will dominate both chambers and also enable party leaders to prepare for the national convention next year and lay the ground work for the campaign that follows.

Must Solve Financial Course

In fiscal and administrative matters, equally critical situations face the President. March income tax collections have fallen far below Treasury expectations. Receipts for the quarter are approximately $335,000,000 as against $559,009,000 a year ago and $445,000,000 that it was estimated would be taken in this year.

Republican leaders are advocating that the year's deficit, which it is now estimated may reach $750,000,000, be met by short-term borrowing. They hold that an early returning prosperity will wipe out this shortage in a few years. They further point to the fact that the Government is some $3,000,000,000 ahead in its liquidation of the national debt.

The opposition on the other hand is demanding tax increases in the higher income brackets and on the estate tax. This issue appears certain to be one of the major controversies of the next session. The President is expected to make known his position on this question in the coming months. The $750,000,000 deficit presents an unprecedented peace-time shortage in national finances. The largest previous figure was $116,000,000 in 1909. Other large deficits were $68,000,000 in 1904, $26,000,000 in 1905, $30,000,000 in 1908, and $16,000,000 in 1910.

In the administrative field, the President has to make a number of important appointments; among them, several to the Federal Farm Board to fill vacancies that will occur after June 1, and an Undersecretary of State.

The farm board itself presents the President with one of his most serious problems. Through its farmers' coöperatives, the board is financing at present more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is estimated that, with additions from this year's crops, this surplus will reach in excess of 200,000,000 bushels. Some authorities think it will be nearer 300,000,000 bushels.

What to Do With Surplus

What shall be done with this excess is already a topic of controversy. A recent statement by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, that the board should be abolished, has caused a storm of protest from other Republican leaders. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, attacked Mr. Reed's demand and proposed instead that the board be authorized by Congress to withhold this surplus from the market for three years.

The President is known to view the work of the board as of great constructive value and strictly in keeping with its powers. He holds that it has organized more than 4,000,000 farmers into selling coöperatives and that this group is stanchly behind the board and its policy. The purchase of quantities of wheat is considered by the President wholly an emergency measure, and one to which the board was justified in resorting under the conditions. The President, it can be stated, is prepared to meet squarely the opposition from any quarter on the work of the farm board. He has every confidence that he has the support of agriculture on its record and policies.

Oil Rears Its Head

Oil is another perplexing question that will be before the President in the coming months. Independent producers are demanding curtailment of imports. Eastern oil consumers are opposing such steps unless assured of no increase in prices.

The President, through the Oil Conservation Board, has repeatedly tried to bring about a trade production agreement. So far, this effort has been without success, the last negotiations failing just before he left on his Caribbean trip. Independent producers are planning a meeting here within the next couple of weeks. The President is expected to confer with their leaders on possible courses of action.

In addition to these, and other problems, the President also faces the task of determining upon a course of action at the next session of Congress. The decision before him is whether he should come forward with a specific economic and political legislative program or suggest general policies and let Congress formulate its own measures.

With the opposition organizing to submit definite proposals, the question of the President's course is admitted to be an important one. Certain of his friends are suggesting that, as the opposition will control the session, the responsibility for legislation be put up to them.

Others are counseling the pressing of some major projects as the groundwork for a comprehensive program to be put forward for the 1932 campaign.

LOWELL HOUSE BELLS TO RING ON SUNDAY

First official ringing of the Lowell House bells, which have been heard occasionally during the past two weeks while they were being tested, will take place on Easter Sunday. They will be played by a former Russian citizen, Mr. Adrianoff.

COST OF RUNNING GOVERNMENT UP 300 P. C. SINCE 1916

Includes Federal, Local and State—Rise Is Still Going On

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 30—The combined governmental expenditures in the United States—federal, state and local—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, amounted to $12,609,000,000, according to computations made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

This was an increase of $430,000,000 over the preceding year, a gain of 3.5 per cent. These figures cover the aggregate expenditures of all governmental authorities and include capital outlays and debt retirements.

On a per capita basis, the total governmental expenditures amounted to $105.20 for the fiscal year ended in 1928 as compared to $103.04 for the preceding year.

The report also shows that in the past 15 years the increase in the total expenditures by all governmental units was 300 per cent, the total having been only $2,919,000,000 in 1913. As against this, the increase in the total national income was 135 per cent, showing that governmental expenditures increased more than twice as rapidly as national income.

When allowance is made for the altered purchasing power of the dollar, however, the picture is somewhat modified. Expressed in 1913 dollars the per capita expenditures amounted to $75.14 for the fiscal year ended in 1928, as compared to $30.24 for 1913, an increase of nearly 150 per cent.

Local expenditures in 1928 amounted to $5,813,000,000 or 54 per cent of the combined expenditures of all governmental divisions. Increased expenditures for education, highways and the debt service have been the principal causes of increased local government in the United States.

54 Harvard Men Get Detur Books

Detur Prize books have been awarded to 54 members of the college and Engineering School. This is the largest number of recipients in the history of Harvard University.

These awards are given annually to men who for the first time make the first group of the rank list, or who graduate summa cum laude. The number of prizes awarded this time is in part due to the fact that 21 men graduated last June with their degrees summa cum laude. This, likewise, was the largest number in the history of the college.

The foundation was established by Edward Hopkins, a London merchant, who came to America in 1637, one year after the establishment of Harvard College, and who was several times Governor of the Connecticut colony. He made the bequest for the Detur Prizes in order "to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youths, both at the grammar school and college, for the public service of the country in future times."

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout Officers, home of Mrs. W. S. Jackson, 85 Anawan Avenue, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Rehearsal, Glee Club, Vialle Room, 8. Meeting, Echo Club, 8.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "A Greek and Byzantine Pilgrimage," by Dr. Ralph Adams Cram; Central Library Building, Copley Square, 8.

Tremont Temple: Lecture, "Michael Angelo: the Prophet of the Afternoon and the Sunset," by Edward H. Griggs.

Harvard University: Modern Language conference; address, "The Concept of Relative Frequency in Language," by Dr. George K. Zipf; Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Dinner, Ye Piccadilly Restaurant, 1124 Boylston Street, 6; and meeting; speakers: Ashton Sanborn, Librarian, Museum of Fine Arts, and Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator, Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America; Museum of Fine Arts, 479 Huntington Avenue, 7:30.

Monthly dinner meeting, Cambridge Club, talk by Dean Wallace B. Donham on "Business Adrift," Commander Hotel, Garden Street, 6.

Seniors' annual banquet, Boston University School of Law, Hotel Kenmore, 7.

Dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Kirtley F. Mather, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Presentation of play, "Cinda," by Boston Players, auspices Ford Hall Forum Dramatic Society, the Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Lucille Monaghan, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Storm Over Asia" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Informal Musical Club of Brookline: Meeting and afternoon reception, home of Mrs. Carrol J. Swan, 1808 Beacon Street, 3.

Chromatic Club: Meeting and musicale, foyer, 10:30.

Harvard University: Sixth in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Æsthetics," by Prof. John Dewey, Columbia, and William James: "Balance as a Condition of Form: the Unity of Space and Time"; Emerson D. 4. Lecture by Richard G. Appel on program of Boston Symphony Orchestra to be given April 2; Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, 4:30.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Meeting; address, "Prisons," by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction, Massachusetts; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9. Contract bridge lecture, by Ely Culbertson, of New York, ballroom, afternoon and evening.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian Primitives, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting; address, "New Light on Insurance," by Miss Alice Lakey; Loring-Greenough House.

Lowell Institute: Fifth in lecture series on "The New Conceptions of Matter," by Prof. Charles G. Darwin: "The Atom"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Illustrated lecture, "How to Construct Rock Gardens," by Mrs. R. C. Kennedy; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre lent by the Lowell Institute through the courtesy of the trustee, A. Lawrence Lowell.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Saturdays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days 9 to 5, Sundays and holidays 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in pastels by Shunichiro Tomita. Japanese objects of art, and bronzes by Bela Pratt.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Exhibit of prints. Through April 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund C. Tarbell. Through April 4.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Oil paintings by A. F. Nevinson. Through April 1.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 14.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Spring exhibit.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors, paintings and drawings by Stuyvesant Van Veen.

Scheyree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight; moderate west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 37.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except rain about Thursday; colder at beginning of week, temperature considerably below normal Middle Atlantic States Monday and Tuesday, warmer Wednesday and Thursday, colder latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.30	Max. Mar.29		8 a.m. Mar.30	Max. Mar.29
Albany	38	46	Memphis	40	52
Atlantic City	40	58	Miami	54	82
Boston	42	57	Montreal	34	42
Buffalo	32	32	Nantucket	40	52
Calgary	26	...	New Orleans	52	62
Charleston	48	70	New York	38	54
Chicago	30	36	Philadelphia	40	54
Denver	22	30	Pittsburgh	30	34
Des Moines	28	38	Portland, Me.	40	46
Eastport	40	44	Portland, Ore.	44	50
Galveston	58	58	San Francisco	50	60
Hatteras	46	64	St. Louis	34	46
Helena	24	44	St. Paul	26	42
Jacksonville	48	68	Seattle	44	46
Kansas City	32	46	Tampa	54	68
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	40	52

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:25 p. m., Tuesday 8.46 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:37 p. m.

Amusements

BOSTON

Fine Arts Theatre
Cont. 1 to 11 P. M. Mats. 50c-Eves. 75c
Sensational Russian Film
"Storm Over Asia"

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Tomorrow Evening at 8:15
Capt. Donald B
MacMILLAN
Noted Arctic Explorer
New Subject—Labrador and Iceland
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

TRADER HORN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
NOW PLAYING | TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30 | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Mat. 50c-75c-$1.00
Eves. 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50
MAJESTIC

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening, "ALISON'S HOUSE"
Wednesday Eve., Thursday "CAMILLE"
Eve., and Saturday Mat.

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., West 44th St. PEnn. 7963
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30. 226 Good Seats $1

WALTER HAMPDEN
FAY BAINTER
and STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
NEW AMSTERDAM Theater, W. 42d. Evs. 8:30
Tel. Wis 1-8312 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.

WM. LYON PHELPS says:
"THE
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
is a romantic, idealistic play, beautifully done and emphatically worth seeing."
APOLLO, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

2nd Year of the Pulitzer Prize Play
THE GREEN PASTURES
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30
Nights 8:30. *No one can afford to miss it!*
MANSFIELD THEA., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat.

2 Charles Hopkins Productions
BOOTH THEATER, West 45th Street.
LAc 4-9343. Eves. 8:50.
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Easter Mon., 2:40.
GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of Characterization"—C. S. Monitor
LITTLE THEATER, West 44th Street.
LAc 4-6820. Eves. 8:50.
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Easter Mon., 2:40.
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor

Restaurants

LONDON

THE CORNER
172 CHURCH STREET, W. 8
(Near a Christian Science church)
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Good Home Cooking, Cakes
OPEN SUNDAYS Park 9784

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2 SLOANE SQUARE
EXCELLENT
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MODERATE PRICES

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THE BEST ENGLISH
COUNTRY HOUSE COOKING
Daily from 10:30 Sundays from noon.
Music & Singing 2 evenings, no extra charge.

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94 New Bond St., W. 1
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Luncheons & Teas
Home-made cakes a speciality

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3-Course Luncheons 1/6
Afternoon teas.
Homemade Cakes & Jams
29 BEAUCHAMP PLACE, S. W. 1

THE TEA KETTLE TEA ROOMS
6 Basil Street, Sloane Street, S. W. 3
Tel. SLOANE 8042
The Home-Made-Cake Shop
Morning Refreshment Luncheons 1/-
Four-Course Dinners 2/6
Devonshire Cream, Butter and Eggs received daily
Open 10 a. m.-8 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C.
33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

NEW YORK CITY

VIRGINIA NEEDHAM
179 MacDOUGAL STREET
(Half block South of 8th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)
*

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Desert Adventures of Chimes and Chauncey

The Whistling Chipmunk

By FRANK DOWSETT

"IS THAT our master whistling for us to come home?" Chimes asked her brother, Chauncey.

"I don't think so," Chauncey replied. "I can see him hard at work on our new home."

"Somebody whistled to us," Chimes said, tipping her head to one side. "There," she cried. "I heard it again."

"I heard it that time," Chauncey replied. "Who could it be?"

The two pups who were finding so many new things to interest them in the Mohave Desert of California, stopped and looked around. Two pairs of eyes scanned the hillside on which the pups were adventuring for the first time.

"Sounded to me as if the whistle came from the direction of that yellow rock," said Chimes.

"There is something sitting on the rock," said Chauncey. "Let us see what it is."

Introducing Amos

The pups ran to the yellow rock. Perched on top of it they found a small animal. It was no larger than Chauncey's floppy ear. Down its sides ran a black and white stripe. Over its curved back, curled a white tail.

"How do you do," Chauncey said in polite greeting.

A merry twinkle came into the soft brown eyes of the little animal perched on the yellow rock. Puffing out its cheeks, it whistled, softly and slowly until the pups thought it must be out of breath.

"So it was you that whistled to us," Chauncey said gruffly.

The whistler chuckled.

"Yes, Chauncey, I did it with my little whistle. I thought you would know the whistle of the Antelope Chipmunk by now."

"Oh, we have lots to learn," said Chimes. "But I am sure Chauncey will know everything very soon. He always has his nose into something."

Chauncey was not sure whether he was being complimented or scolded, so he remained silent.

"Amos, the Antelope Chipmunk," the whistler said, "is the formal way in which I should introduce myself. But I am not a chipmunk," he said with an air of being mystifying, "I am a ground squirrel."

"A ground squirrel," said Chimes. "Then you store nuts in your nest for the winter, and things like that."

The squirrel smiled a wry smile. "I would," he said, "if I had a chance. But I have yet to find any nuts for winter storage on this desert."

His Food Supply

"But," he continued, "I find plenty of seeds of the wildflowers, the cactus, Joshua trees, greasewood and other desert plants to keep me fat winter and summer."

"You certainly look quite plump," Chimes agreed.

"Plump and happy," beamed the squirrel. With a small hand, he flicked an invisible bit of dust off his immaculate brown coat..

"Must keep you busy," Chauncey remarked as the squirrel reached one small hand behind him, caught hold of his white tail and began brushing it with the other tiny hand.

"Quite busy," the squirrel replied, busily engaged in cleaning his white tail. The tail looked spotless to Chimes and Chauncey, but the squirrel evidently was not satisfied.

"My white tail and the black and white stripes down my sides," the squirrel explained, "are my distinctive marks. But I have to work hard every day if they are to keep their brightness and contrast."

"Wish I could sit up like you," said Chimes. "But when I sit up, and try to reach behind me, I fall over."

"It takes practice," replied Amos, the ground squirrel. "We learn early, because we always eat sitting up—like this."

Amos lifted two front paws to his mouth, worked his small jaws, and puffed out his cheeks.

"Just like tree squirrels," said Chauncey.

"Yes, we have much in common," the squirrel replied. "But, of course, we ground squirrels of the desert live in holes in the ground. My nest is just underneath this rock."

"Do you mean you live alone?" Chimes inquired.

"By preference," the squirrel answered. "All over this hillside you will find the private nests of my brothers and sisters."

"Have you many brothers and sisters?" Chimes inquired.

Amos chuckled. His eyes twinkled like stars.

"I will whistle to them," he said. "When they hop on top of the rocks you can count them."

The long, low whistle traveled far over the rocky hillside.

Up popped the squirrel's brothers and sisters. The pups saw so many tiny animals with black and white stripes and white tails that they imagined every rock had a squirrel nest at its base.

Amos's brothers and sisters joined in a chorus—a whistling chorus, such as the pups never had heard before. Then they vanished, running quickly down the rocks with white tails waving.

"What a beautiful picture!" exclaimed Chimes.

"Did you count them?" laughed Amos. The pups joined in the laugh. The hillside rang with their joyous barks.

"By the way," said the squirrel when their merriment had subsided. "Have you seen the nest of the Red-tailed Hawk, who lives up here?"

"No," the pups replied.

"Do you know where the Chuckwalla lives?" was the next question. "He is the biggest and fattest of all the lizards."

"No," the pups replied.

"Have you seen the nest of the Cactus Wren, or the beautifully colored Le Conte Thrasher?"

"No," the pups replied.

"Do you know where to find the Beetle Who Stands on His Head?"

"No," the pups replied.

"Have you seen the pearl-gray kangaroo rats dance in the moonlight?"

"No," the pups replied.

"Dear me!" said Amos, "what a good time I shall have showing you all these wonders of the desert!"

"I am sure we shall have a good time, too," said Chimes. "But how do you happen to know all these things?" she asked.

"Oh, I am just curious," Amos replied. "Some people say I am an inquisitive busybody. But that is not the case. I like to know things. I do not think there is anybody on the desert so full of curiosity as I am.

"Then we shall learn much about the desert from you," Chauncey announced.

"Yes, I think you will," the squirrel replied gravely. "In the spring I will show you where to find the loveliest wildflowers; the blue lupine, the delicate asters, the tall Spanish bayonets, the Indian cabbage, which is much prettier than its name."

"Wonderful!" chorused the pups.

"Then on a moonlight night in June I will show you a night-blooming cereus," continued the squirrel. "The plant blooms just one night in the year. That is all."

"Do you mean you have to find the plant that is blooming on that particular night?" Chauncey asked with a note of incredulity."

"Yes, I do," the squirrel replied. "It has lovely white flowers that turn pink in the sunlight next day."

"We must see that," cried Chimes. "But what a long time until next June!"

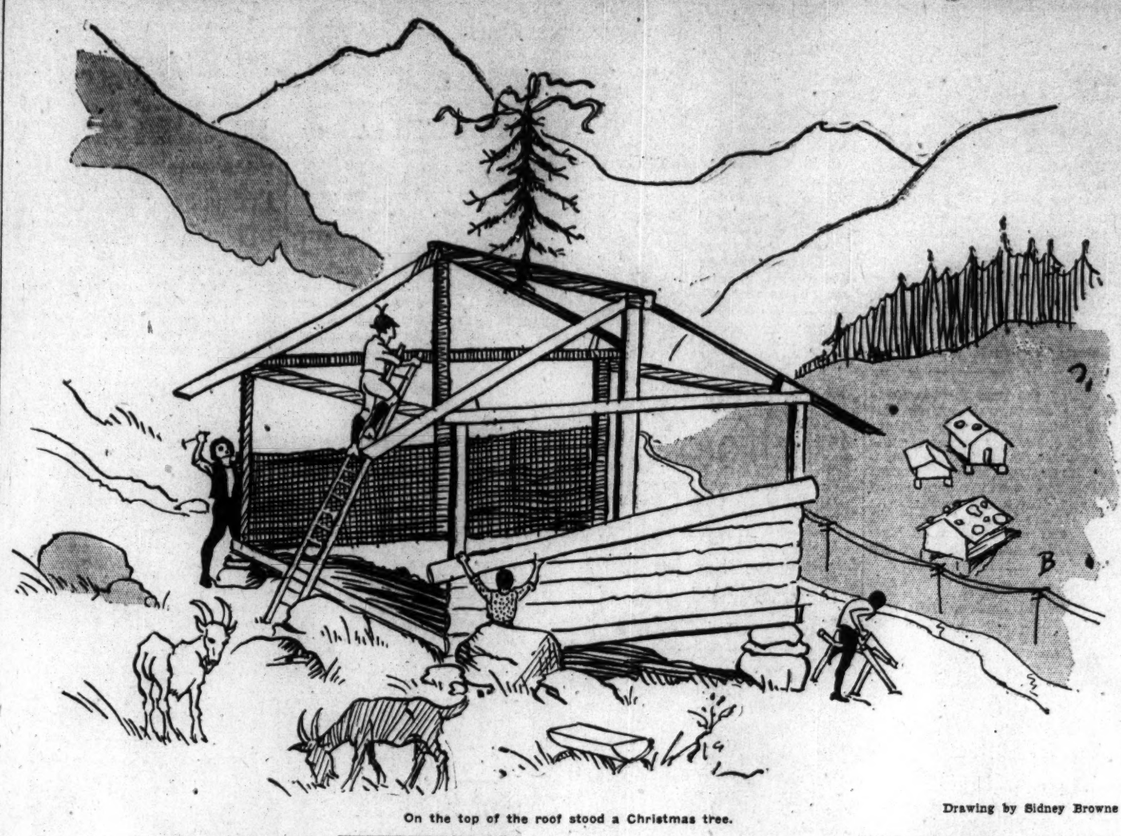
A whistle sounded.

"I did not whistle that time," said the squirrel merrily. "It must be your master calling you home."

"Then we must go," said the pups. "But you won't forget that you are going to show us all these wonderful desert things?"

"I won't forget," the squirrel replied, "and I will think of more things to show you, too."

Then Amos turned quickly, ran down the yellow rock into his nest. The last the pups saw of him was his white tail.



On the top of the roof stood a Christmas tree.

Drawing by Sidney Browne

Why the Little House Had a "Christmas Tree"

"WHAT an extraordinary thing!" said the little Oak Tree, "What a VERY extraordinary thing! Christmas can't possibly have come round again."

He was a very tiny Oak Tree, not more than 20 inches high. The children had brought him all the way from their old Sussex home in England, to their new Swiss home near the Lake of Thun.

"What is such an extraordinary thing?" the Chestnut Tree inquired politely. It was fortunate for the little oak that all the trees had one common language so that he could make himself understood at once.

"Why, that," he said, pointing excitedly to a Christmas tree on the top of a Swiss chalet that was being built fifty yards away, and quite forgetting that his mother had told him that no well-mannered tree ever pointed. "Christmas was over weeks, and weeks, and weeks ago, and yet there's a Christmas tree all decorated with colored ribbons. Whatever can have happened to make those people think it has come again so soon?"

"Nothing's happened," chuckled the Chestnut Tree, "and they are not thinking it's Christmas. The little tree is there because the framework of the house they are building is now complete. When you grow a bit taller and can look over the fence, you will see there is another little tree on the house which is being built for Jean and Marthe, the children who come to play with our children."

"Why should a new house want a Christmas tree?" asked the little Oak Tree in surprise. "Though it certainly looks very pretty," he added politely.

"I'll tell you," replied the Chestnut Tree. "In this country, directly the framework of a house is complete, a little tree is put in the center of the roof. If the builder is a rich man, colored streamers are hung on it, but if he is not so well off, colored handkerchiefs are hung there instead—one streamer, or handkerchief, for each man who is at work on the house. Then when the house is finished there is a feast for the men, at which each receives his streamer, or handkerchief, and a present. Do you see the men running up and down the ladders of the new house? It will soon be finished, and I expect they are thinking of the feast they are going to enjoy! From where I stand I can see Toto, the goat, having his dinner on the piece of ground where the garden is going to be made."

"Thank you very much for telling me such a lot of interesting things," said little Oak Tree in his most grown-up manner. "If I ever go back to England I shall tell them what an excellent idea it is to have a Christmas tree at any time of the year. And now I am going to grow as fast as I can so that I shall be tall enough to watch the new garden being made on the other side of the fence, and pass the time of day with Toto. "But I'm afraid," he added wistfully, "that I shall not be big enough in time to see when the workmen have their feast, so I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly tell me everything that happens."

"I shall be delighted to," replied the kindly Chestnut Tree as the wind whispered through his leaves. "It is pleasant to have a companion from so far across the seas. I will tell you all the things you would like to know about your new home, and you shall tell me tales of the forest where you were born."

"I like to know things," said Amos.

How to Make Horse Reins for Brother

From several pairs of worn-out stockings you can make a fine horse line for playing with little brother. By cutting around and around the legs of the stockings you can get long strings. These should be cut about two inches wide if the stockings are thin or about an inch wide if they are of heavy material. Your line will be very pretty if stripes of different colors are used.

After you have cut these stocking strings you are ready to make the horse line by braiding three strands. An easy way to do this is to tie the ends of three stocking strings to the door knob to begin the work. You probably know how to braid, but if you do not, Mother can teach you. It is quite easy to do.

Go right on with the braiding until you near the ends of the strings. Then sew other strings to them and go on with the work until the line is as long as you want it. Make knots in both ends to keep the reins from unraveling, or sew the two ends together. Now you are ready to play horse with little brother.

Three Things to Do With Your Friends

1. PLAY THE "THREE-LETTER WORD GAME": The first player spells any three-letter word. The next player spells another three-letter word but it must begin with the last letter in the word the first player used. And so on, in turn—always using three-letter words and always beginning them with the last letter of the one before. No word must be used twice.

2. HAVE A PET SHOW: Ask your friends to bring their pets to your house for an exhibition—ponies, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, or any other living creature they have loved and cared for. Be sure that each is securely fastened so that none can make trouble by running away.

3. PLAY "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS": Fold piece of paper lengthwise and on one side ask someone to write six questions beginning with "Why" and to number them. Then turn the paper over and ask someone else, without looking at the questions, to write six answers beginning with "Because." These, too, should be numbered, and should be as funny as possible. Then, open the paper and read aloud each question and the answer that belongs to it. There will be plenty of laughter.

Pick and Peck

Pick and Peck, two sparrows brown,
Every morning flutter down
Near the oak tree, 'round and 'round.
What's in hiding? Who's to see?
Little brown wings fan with glee—
SUET dangling from our tree!

Now they dart and now they splutter,
Drop and rise; return and flutter,
Catch it; lose it; swing it wide.
Hist! a noise!—and off they hide.
Chirping, back they fly around it.
Pick and Peck have found the suet!

Pick and Peck! Oh, watch them pick!
Peck and Pick! Come hurry, quick!
Pick and Peck, and Peck and Pick.
'Peck, Peck, Peck!
and
Pick, Pick, Pick!

MARION B. CROCKER.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Musical Puzzle published March 23:

Beethoven, Symphony.

April Calendar Puzzle

April is generally known as the rainy month, so by starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right, left, or diagonally, see if you can spell nine words connected with rainy weather.

The Fireside Sing-Song

"WHAT a sleepy old thing you are!" Fire chuckled, as she watched Bimbo sitting comfortably on the wide flat wooden fender.

"And what a noisy old thing you are!" replied the cat good-humoredly, "For the last half hour you have been cracking your sides with laughter; if there's anything worth hearing, we might listen."

Warming-Pan, with her hollow voice, applauded the cat and Grandfather Clock near by, ticked solemnly: "It's bad manners not to share a joke one is laughing at.'

"I can't help laughing when I think of the songs Gramophone gave us last night. Who remembers them?" she asked. "We know you can't, Bimbo," she added hastily, feeling sure that Bimbo would offer her usual concert.

The cat smiled; she was far too comfortable to reply; and anyway she knew the Fire was not serious.

"I think we remember one," the Fire-Irons volunteered, and immediately clattered to their feet and danced, and sang in rather high pitched voices. They had remembered their song perfectly and their audience thanked them and smiled kindly.

"I might try the 'Farmer Brown Song,'" pondered Grandfather Clock. Fire settled himself comfortably, Bimbo purred with pleasure, and the song began. It did not get very far, however, for Kettle started to sing merrily. Sideboard groaned "Too bad, too bad!"

"Sorry to interrupt," spluttered Kettle, "but I can't help giving vent to my feelings in this heat."

The Tongs gallantly helped her onto the hearth, and peace was once more restored. Grandfather Clock finished his song and prepared for his next chime.

"I think Rocking Chair ought to be able to manage the Lullaby," panted the Bellows.

"Oh, yes, please do!" cried everyone in chorus.

Rocking Chair swayed gently to and fro, singing a low crooning song.

Bimbo rolled over in her sleep, only to be awakened by a spark from the mischievous Fire as soon as the song was finished. She yawned, stretched herself, and sat up wide awake.

"Now for my song," she suggested.

"Our turn, our turn!" tinkled the Glasses on the sideboard.

Grandfather Clock gave a warning note.

"Steps outside!" hissed Kettle, and silence reigned once more.

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Cousin Roger P.—

Very early today I was going about my estate, enjoying the cool clear morning air—don't you like Sunday morning air?—when I saw a newspaper lying on one of my benches. Somebody must have left it there on Saturday night. Imagine my pleasure when I saw that it was a copy of The Christian Science Monitor and that there was something in it about you! I knew at once by your picture that you must be my cousin—same sort of whiskers, same front and back paws, same elegent tail—and if I may say so, Cousin Roger, the same pleasant and handsome face. So I felt sure you'd welcome a letter from me.

My estate here in California is very beautiful. I call it Pershing Square—and you'll be amused to hear that the people of the city don't know it belongs to me. They think it is a Park and that the City of Los Angeles owns it! I let them use it freely, of course, and in return they kindly give me popcorn and crackers—nuts, too: pea, wal and pine.

I live in a huge Ficus Macyrophilia, which I especially like because the leaves are on it all the year round. We have an Ulmus Americana, too, just as you have—and it's a good tree, in its way. Also several specimens of Washingtonia Filifera. My head gardener says they are indigenous, but they don't look so to me. All I can tell you is that they are palm trees from Palm Cañon, down on the desert, and that as living quarters I find them far too slick and prickery. In the middle of my estate is a fountain, spouting water nearly all the time. There are four little green boys on top of it, to please the people. These boys hold up a bowl over their heads and the water runs out of it into a big basin.

Will you, please, tell Fib and Florrie that relatives of theirs live here, right in Pershing Square?

Three of my brothers and sisters are here with me, and we all came from Monte Vista, up near Sunland. But we certainly like this place!

I read what you said the other day about March winds. Well, we don't do our March just that way in southern California. For instance, last Sunday—the lovely day I spoke of—it was almost as warm as the middle of summer.

I'd be glad to have you pay me a visit, but I suppose you have to stay on your property and oversee the care of it, just as I do here.

With best regards to Mrs. Scroggins,

Your affectionate cousin,
Horatio.

P. S.—I'm quite sure my last name isn't Scroggins, but, on the other hand, I'm not quite sure what it actually is. I think we lost it on the way down from Monte Vista.

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I would love to correspond through the Mail Bag with someone who lives in France. I am Welsh, but I went to France when I was 4. I am 12 now.

I love the Children's Page, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy, Little Cat, and Snubs.

I have a dog and a cat. We have a house in the country and a flat in town. If a girl writes to me I should like to know about her country.

Many good wishes. Hazel H.

Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been our daily newspaper ever since I can remember. I learned to read out of the Monitor when I was five years old. I cut out about two hundred pictures of Snubs which I keep in a box. They are very nice to look over. I also cut out the "All Nature" article. I like Waddles, Mr. Scroggins, Little Cat, Billy Bear, and the puzzles.

Grosse Pointe is a very pretty village a little way out from Detroit. It is on the shores of Lake St. Clair, so we have a cool breeze in the summer. I attend a very fine school, and have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was three and a half. I am 8 years old.

Hoping to get letters from other children, —— Jay B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Uiah W (9), Roseburg, Ore.—Studying violin. Interested in stamps.

Ida Mary G. (9), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lillian H. (10), North Attleboro, Mass.

Mary Ruth H (10), Silex, Mo.—Especially from Europe.

Dorothy T. (10), National City, Calif.—Especially from Detroit. Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.

Robert Alfred B. (10), West Bromich, Eng.—From a boy in New Zealand.

Virginia C. (11), Winters, Calif.—Lives on a ranch.

Susan P. (11), Murphysboro, Ill.

Donna M. (11), Eagle Rock, Calif.—Interested in music. (Please send in your street address, Donna).

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Waddles says:
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THE HOME FORUM

Backgrounds in Fiction

QUITE recently it has been my privilege to read two modern novels, one by a clever woman novelist in England who is very skilled in craftsmanship, the other by a noted American who has just entered the field of the novel. Both of these works have forced upon me the title at the head of this column. For in both books the background failed to come alive in my consciousness as I read, and neither book caught me in an atmosphere, nor drenched me in the dews of an influence. I found my thoughts flitting back and forth to the use of background in novels of supreme genius. And even as I did so the two novels I have mentioned seemed to me to exhibit explicitly the way not to do it! I would not do an injustice, but it seemed to me as I read that neither book was written to survive the fortunes of fiction; another purpose peered out from the pages, and aroused a wonder if there were not some deep and vital relation between the underlying motive of the authors and the thing they contrived to accomplish. Whatever else the two novels did for me—or failed to do—they rendered me no small service in sending me on a quest of background in literature. Several hours of enjoyment have accrued. Several books have been fingered whose leaves have not rustled for months; and some day I propose to have all the enjoyment that accrues in rereading an old friend.

One does not need to stress the importance of backgrounds in literature. In the greatest Book in the world, where awe and mystery mingle as in no other, the mountains make the background of every landscape in which they stand At one's feet, so to speak, are the grass and shrubs and streams; but beyond, holding everything in their grasp, setting a solid form against the sky, sending rivers into open plains, stand the mountains and hills, which catch the eye and hold it, and throw into relief the details of the broad scenery. The foreground of the plain rests upon the background of the hills. Even so it is in every book; and likewise in every character in a book or out. There are things that press upon our attention—the details of existence, the works of our hands, the daily thoughts we think, and so forth. These make the foreground. But beyond them are our beliefs, our great motives and hopes, and the high impulses that keep us going. Now let no reader think me unkind if I say that much of modern fiction is taken up with the immediacies that press both authors and readers, and the great significant backgrounds fall out, drop away. One puts down many works of fiction produced these last ten years and asks, "Did ever such superficial people exist as these characters, and possessed of such trivial purposes?" The answer one gives is, "Yes, but they are scarcely finding a fit place in literature." Well, it is a comforting thought that they are not in literature, but in the trivia of our time! Was it not Ruskin who said that the artist is known by what he leaves out of his pictures; and did not Stevenson suggest that the hardest part of writing is the process of elimination? Could this canon be applied to modern novels without improvement resulting?

Now one may refrain from desiring to live in Mr. Thomas Hardy's world, but if one reads his books, one is sure to remember his backgrounds. He has changed the novel into poetry. He kindles in his readers a variety of emotions, but somehow he contrives to give great and unforgettable pictures. He rarely crowds his canvas, so is true to Ruskin. He attains an achievement hard to come by in writing. He is the perfect master of his scenes and situations. The architectural trafning of his earlier days has gone with interest into his novels. His authentic achievement is this: He writes of the familiar neighborhoods of Wessex, yet manages to lift them up against the background of all history! Take the "Return of the Native" as an example of this. Here is a face upon which time makes little impression, haggard Egdon Heath. Nobody could be said to understand it till the heath was seen at twilight; "it could best be felt when it could not be clearly seen."

> Twilight combined with the scenery of Egdon Heath to evolve a thing majestic without severity, impressive without showiness, emphatic in its admonitions, grand in its simplicity. . . . It was at present an environment perfectly accordant with man's nature—a scene neither ghastly, hateful, nor ugly; neither commonplace, unmeaning, nor tame, but, like man, slighted, enduring, and withal singularly colossal and mysterious in its swarthy monotony. As with some persons who have lived long apart, solitude seemed to look out of its countenance. It had a lonely face suggesting tragical possibilities.
>
> The sea changed, the fields changed, the rivers changed, the villages changed, the people changed, yet Egdon remained. There it stands, civilization its enemy, and the author shows it to the reader through the eyes of the chief characters of his book. The "reddleman" who lives in one of its hollows in touch with nature, its moods and comedies and tragedies; the prospective schoolmaster who goes to cut furze and discovers the labor to be exhilarating, yet feels the pitilessness of that barren waste,—
>
> That imperturbable countenance which having defied the cataclysmal onsets of centuries, reduced to insignificance, by its seamed and antique features, the wildest turmoil of a single man.

Persons familiar with Hardy will recall many pretty pictures, such as Clym Yeobright on Egdon Heath, his form in perfect harmony with his environment, with amber butterflies aquiver and in sprightly motion about him. There is an instance where background comes alive in one's consciousness! And who, having once come into contact with it, can readily forget Hardy's Tess returning from her first visit to Alec d'Urberville, a foam of roses in her hat and at her breast, and on her arm a basket brimming with roses and strawberries. The backgrounds in Hardy's novels, his landscape pictures, make one think of ultimate things.

Different from Hardy is George Meredith, who held a less tragic view of human existence, and who manages to impress his readers by his use of background. In "Beauchamp's Career" there is a passage of lovely prose that reveals the splendid use a skilled writer can make of background. Nevil Beauchamp sees the Alps from a boat in Venice Harbor:

> A crowd of mountains endless in range, erect or flowing, shattered and arid, or leaning in smooth lustre, hangs over the gulf. The mountains are sovereign Alps and the sea beneath them.

Then Renée comes aboard and—

> It seemed unlike morning to the lovers, but as if night had broken into a revelation of the kingdom in the heart of night. . . . The Adriatic was dark, the Alps had heaven to themselves. Crescents and hollows, rosy mounds, white shelves, shining ledges doves and peaks, all the towering heights were in illumination from Friuli to farthest Tyrol; beyond earth to the stricken senses of the gazers. Color was steadfast on the massive front ranks; it wavered in the remoteness and was quick and dim, as though it fell on beaten wings; but there, too, divine color seized and shaped forth solid forms, and thence away to others in uttermost distances where the incredible flickering gleams of new heights arose and soared or stretched their white uncertain curves in the sky. . . .

There is here a good use of background, because it is not only seen by the author's imagination; it is also modified by his conception of the lovers, their happy hour of meeting, and the romance at their hearts.

When the welter of the great war was at its height, a soldier wrote, "Trollope's top-hole! Particularly when you have just come out of the line and wish to delete everything from your memory as cleanly as the censor deletes injudicious remarks from your correspondence." Trollope was an artist, and I shall not pad my pages with quotation from him. Enough to say that here is an author with wonder-realism, who will take the reader into the society of Victorian England, where characters are not constructed of confectionery, or are reduced to mere marionettes upon a string, but are flesh and blood, fitting clothing and manners à la mode. Trollope writes,

> To me Barset has been a real country, and its city a real city, and the spires and towers before my eyes, and the voices of the people are known to my ears, and the pavement of the city ways is familiar to my footsteps.

If any reader of this column wishes to enjoy the transitions of winter into spring, and glide insensibly into the annual illuminated miracle when daffodils blow their gay trumpets into spring sunlight, let him read those six Barsetshire stories of Trollope's.

J. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Window Shopping

It is great fun to go window shopping along the streets of the booksellers. There are books with beautiful bindings and books with plain board backs and books with movie-picture jackets and books carefully dressed in such good taste that all you remember about them is that you were happy to meet them and made an appointment with them for some day when you had the price.

Then there are the second-hand books that surprise you into wondering how any one could have bought them first hand. Maybe they were always like that though, born second hand? You know all the time that their aristocratic relations, first editions of old masters, are in seclusion on the shop shelves safe from the stares of the covetous. I was flattening my nose against the window to catch a glimpse of them when I became aware of the boy.

He was about fifteen. It was Saturday, and he had a job. The packages he was to deliver were under his arm. He had a bright clean face with a wind-blow of freckles across it. His tan-coloured flannel shirt had been clean not so long since, and I knew that tonight he would have a bath and that his clean clothes would be laid out ready. . . . He looked like that.

He studied the books with calculating and appraising eye. An experienced window shopper. I felt the glow of fellowship, but shyness held my tongue. . . . Leisurely, we took in the good points of a pocket edition of Kipling. With a casual eye we read over the titles of the best sellers spread out in open fan order. We were unmoved and sidled along to the next window.

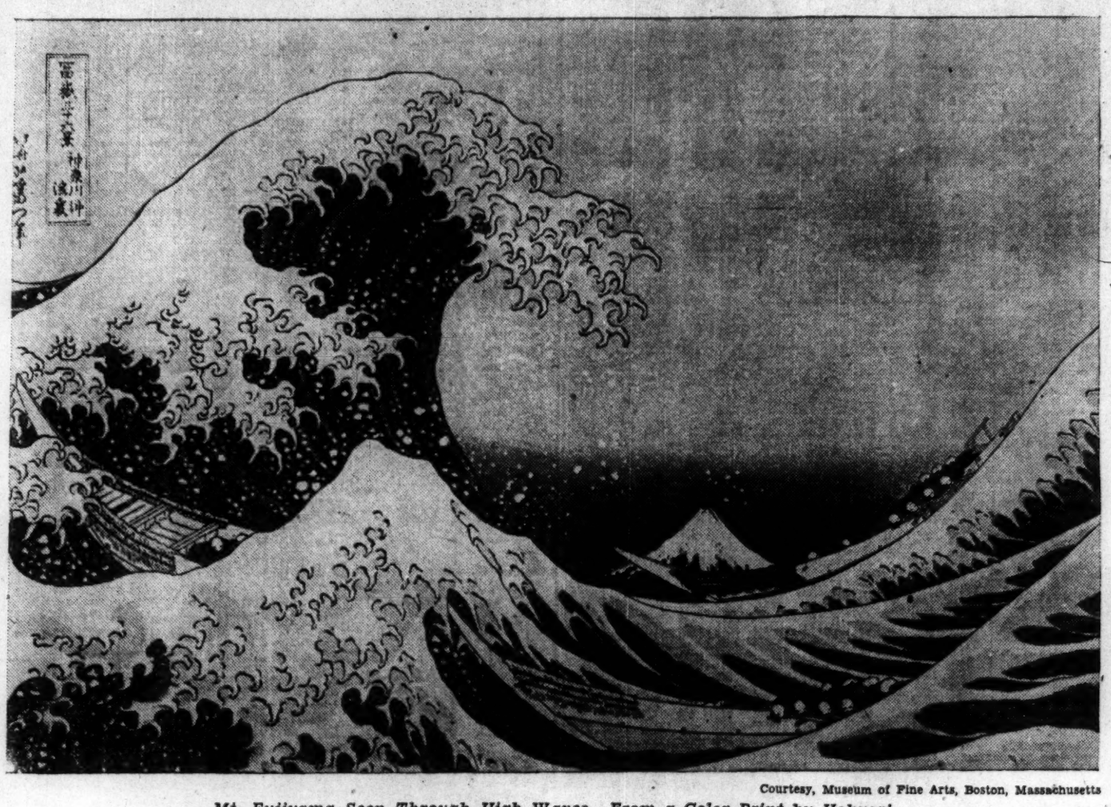
That WAS a window. They were beauties. "Robinson Crusoe" done in a blue binding that said as plain as day, "This is 'where the blue begins.'" "The Last of the Mohicans" wearing a jacket that would coax a boy from his dinner. A glorified "Kidnapped" and a "Treasure Island." . . .

We surveyed the array and sighed. "Look good?" I ventured.

"Yes," he said, with the brief directness of sincerity.

"Which is yours?"

"This," said he, tapping the glass with his toe and hitching the packages more securely under his arms. 'Twas the best boy's book in the lot. The very one that I love best. We beamed and nodded like a pair of mandarins. Then he remembered his errands and I mine, and we set about our business, "blithely" as Stevenson would have us do.—ANGELO PATRI, in "What Have You Got to Give?"



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

Mt. Fujiyama Seen Through High Waves. From a Color Print by Hokusai

Loch Fiodiag

Ageless shadowy hills enfold it,
Mirrored deep in the dreaming mere;
Sunlit summer and silence hold it,
No step sounds and no sail stirs here:

Soft and slow as a falling feather
O'er the hills the hushed hours creep,
Where on his pillow of purple heather
Time forgets to awake from sleep.

—ANGELA GORDON, in the English *Country Life.*

From a Georgia Summit

An overturned cup, whose lining is sapphire, provides its own illumination in filtered gold. Wisps of white clouds scud about its rounded interior, changing shape sometimes or merging with other sailing clouds.

Running up to meet the clouds are rambling green hills; the hills themselves are brick red and covered with pine forests, the green a cool note to soothe the eye. Close at hand the pines' tall straightness rises skyward for half their height, then in long downward and outward curves the branches sweep on graceful pinions to upswinging tips. Clusters of long green needles, brushed with brown, provide a scented atmosphere. The scent carries far; a tang like that of northern forests deep in snow.

Many streams converge their slim trails of water to the rambling Ogeechee River, bridged by high red clay abutments that provide a viaduct and road over swamps filled with submerged oaks, cypress boles, sharp marsh grass of bright emerald, reed and a line of canebrake that comes up to their very edge.

An antlike form climbs a long red ribbon. It follows the twistings of the ribbon past diminutive rail fences, resolving into a team of mules drawing a large pine log, already divested of its superfluous branches and foliage. A farm cart carries the tree's upper end and a huge pair of wheels, entirely separate, support its base and roots. Near by thin gray vapor jets upward from the unpainted roof of a ramshackle building on stilts. Tiny round objects, barrels for rosin and turpentine, lie in even rows about it. In thick gray drops of moisture this sap drops down the notched inner skin of the pine, later to make varnish, rosin, turpentine, paints; catering to world-wide voyagers on tramp, liner and sailboat.

Negro cabins, gray and unpainted, oozing smoke from their stone chimneys, have their unglassed windows open to the sunshine; their front porches hung with patchwork quilts and darker blankets; their back yards replete with stacked woodpiles, black wash kettles and straying chickens that, unmindful of a dormant hound dog, peck about his feet for kernels of corn. Broad-shouldered mules roam within an open stall, in a field whose surface is clustered with little hills; hills filled with stored sweet potatoes. Straying dun or red and white cattle browse, dotting with color the green backdrop, moving here and there in uncertain designs. A brown field, with dark brown stalks picked clean, is a cotton patch lying fallow, soon to be plowed for new growth. Fences are lined with globular melons; of a light green striped with a forest tint running from end to end to color the citron's fruit. A Negro boy, with head erect, carries a sack of meal atop his tight kinky curls, balancing it in perfect unison with the movements of his body and bare chocolate legs. On the horizon a train whistles a far-away note. Its thin, long smoke trail blends with the rising and falling red clay roads and the overwhelming green of a peaceful hill and valley in Georgia.

MT. FUJIYAMA, seen from any point, under any condition, is always mysteriously beautiful. The Japanese reverence for its loveliness, through unnumbered ages, has clothed it with a significance not alone of form or contour.

In his print, "Fuji Seen Through High Waves," the artist, Hokusai, has framed the distant Fuji in mountainous waves which, though large in size and force, are still subordinate to the mountain itself. Comparatively small in size, because of its remoteness in the background, Fuji still dominates the picture, as it dominates the landscape of Japan and the hearts of the Japanese people. The waves rise in a glorious sweeping curve terminating in spraying foam, as if they would inundate all about them, yet Fuji stands a lovely sloping cone, snow-tipped and pure of line, the central point of interest in the picture.

There is about the picture that reserve and feeling of restraint which gives Japanese art its convincing quality and its lasting beauty. For Hokusai was distinguished as an artist and sincerely devoted to the art of Japan.

"Fuji Seen Through High Waves" well illustrates his skill in making a picture tell its own story. Here the mountainous waves break with thunderous force while, washed by the salty dash of the waves and caught in a narrow trough between the advancing and the receding wave, ride two slender bamboo boats, manned by straining boatmen. Upward they ride on the slant side of the wave, perfectly balanced to keep them from being swallowed up in the illimitable water.

Born at Yeddo in the early eighteenth century, the son of a maker of mirrors, Hokusai showed at an early age great promise in his chosen art. As he grew to manhood he begrudged even the time for sleeping and eating, wanting always to be at work on his beloved paintings. To the last he asked only for a little more time in which to become a great artist.

Never satisfied with his work, he was continually striving to do something better than he had done. Though originally of the school of Ukioye, he did not adhere strictly to its traditions, but experimented in the methods of other schools, trying to see how he might improve his own work. And so it was that he grew to be known as a breaker of traditions, an adventurer in new fields. His was not a classic art, but rather a new and speculative one, and his work was of great diversity and versatility and also, necessarily, of varying degrees of skill. But always there was a glorious rhythm, a flowing together of lines, a singing quality in his handling of masses. It made little difference whether in the folds of drapery, the curve of the petal and calyx of a flower, the undulation of ocean waves, the billow of clouds, or the flight of a bird in the air, he could interpret them only in terms of rhythm.

Rain at Night

On the window gently tapping,
With a soft insistent rapping,
Like a sleepy river lapping—
Sound of rain at night.

Galaxy of raindrops gleaming,
Fantasy of jewels beaming,
Down the windows swiftly streaming—
Sound of rain at night.

Slantwise goes the rain a-swinging,
Gentle lullabies a-singing,
Messages of God's love bringing—
Sound of rain at night.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

A Grecian Portrait

In an upper story of a house in the Museum Street of Alexandria, built and fitted up on the old Athenian model, was a small room. It had been chosen by its occupant, not merely on account of its quiet; for though it was tolerably out of hearing of the female slaves who worked, and chattered . . . under the cloisters of the women's court on the south side, yet it was exposed to the rattle of carriages and the voices of passengers in the fashionable street below, and to strange bursts of roaring, squealing, and trumpeting from the Menagerie, a short way off, on the opposite side of the street. The attraction of the situation lay, perhaps, in the view which it commanded over the wall of the Museum gardens, of flower-beds, shrubberies, fountains, statues, walks, and alcoves which had echoed for nearly seven hundred years to the wisdom of the Alexandrian sages and poets. School after school, they had all walked, and taught, and sung there, beneath the spreading planes and chestnuts, figs and palm-trees.

On the left of the garden stretched the lofty eastern front of the Museum itself, with its picture galleries, halls of statuary, dining-halls, and lecture-rooms; one huge wing contained the famous library, founded by the father of Philadelphus, which held in the time of Seneca, even after the destruction of a great part of it in Cæsar's siege, four hundred thousand manuscripts. There it towered up, the wonder of the world, its white roof bright against the rainless blue; and beyond it, among the ridges and pediments of noble buildings, a broad glimpse of the bright blue sea.

The room was fitted up in the purest Greek style, not without an affectation of archaism, in the severe forms and subdued half-tints of the frescoes, which ornamented the walls with scenes from the old myths of Athene. Yet the general effect, even under the blazing sun which poured in through the mosquito nets of the courtyard windows, was one of exquisite coolness, and cleanliness, and repose. The room had neither carpet nor fireplace; and the only movables in it were a sofa-bed, a table, and an arm-chair, all of such delicate and graceful forms, as may be seen on ancient vases of a far earlier period than that whereof we write. But, most probably, had any of us entered that room that morning, we should not have been able to spare a look either for the furniture, or the general effect, or the Museum gardens, or the sparkling Mediterranean beyond; but we should have agreed that the room was quite rich enough for human eyes, for the sake of one treasure which it possessed, and, beside which, nothing was worth a moment's glance. For in the light armchair, reading a manuscript that lay on the table, sat a woman, of some five-and-twenty years, evidently the tutelary goddess of that little shrine, dressed in perfect keeping with the archaism of the chamber, in a simple old snow-white Ionic robe, falling to the feet and reaching to the throat of that peculiarly severe and graceful fashion in which the upper part of the dress falls downward from the neck to the waist in a sort of cape. . . . Her dress was entirely without ornament, except the two narrow purple stripes down the front, which marked her rank as a Roman citizen, the gold-embroidered shoes upon her feet, and the gold net, which looped back, from her forehead to her neck, hair the color and gloss of which were hardly distinguishable from that of the metal itself, such as Athene herself might have envied for tint, and mass, and ripple. Her features, arms and hands were of the severest and grandest type of old Greek beauty. . . . There might have seemed to us too much sadness in the clear gray eye; too much self-conscious restraint in those sharp curved lips; too much affectation in the studied severity of her posture as she read, copied, as it seemed, from some old vase or bas-relief. But the glorious grace and beauty of every line of face and figure would have excused, even hidden those defects, and we should have only recognized the marked resemblance to the ideal portraits of Athene which adorned every panel of the walls.—CHARLES KINGSLEY, in "Hypatia."

Bird Companions

Our happiness is made up largely of pleasant sights and sounds and thoughts, and there would be far less of all of these if there were no birds. We should be deprived of the sight of their wonderful forms and colors and movements. How much a flock of sea gulls, wheeling and turning and flashing sunlight from their silver pinions, above the deep blue water of a bay or harbor mouth, adds to the beauty of the scene. What an air of cheerfulness a flock of pine grosbeaks, or juncos, or a brave band of friendly chickadees gives to a leaden winter landscape. How much of spring there is on the back of a bluebird, that fluttering fragment dropped from the blue vault of heaven. No woods are dreary if the jays or crows are calling; no field but is full of joy if the bobolinks are sprinkling it with their song; and he is not quite human whose heart does not beat faster when at night and far above him he hears the cry of the wild gander as he leads his flying squadrons northward, homeward, through the pathways of the skies. To a lover of nature it seems there is no time or place that the presence of living native birds does not add to one's happiness. In camp on a New England mountain top in the cool daybreak of a summer morning the wonders of the coming sunrise are heralded by the voices of the hermit thrushes rising in chorus from the dawn-lighted spruce spires below. The loneliness of the marsh at noonday vanishes as a stately heron flaps across the stagnant water and silently joins our vigil. In the afternoon among the flower beds the soft purr of a hummingbird's motor causes us to smile as we realize that we are not alone in the garden. In the dusk of evening the call of the soft-voiced, invisible whippoorwill adds charming mystery to the gathering shadows of the roadside; and the glories of a winter night in the big woods are not complete without the deep-toned hooting of an owl to speak of the majesty of solitude. By the wonderful and delightful feeling of companionship which they create, birds lure us into the open—away from the cities, into the woods and fields and beside the rivers and the ocean beach.—ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES, in "Wild Bird Guests."

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN COMMEMORATION of the defeat of the Philistines by the children of Israel, the prophet Samuel took a stone and set it in place "between Mizpeh and Shen," saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." From childhood Samuel had manifested spiritual discernment to such a degree that when he was still a youth, as we read in the Scriptures, "all Israel from Dan even to Beer-sheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord."

Samuel grew to manhood in the midst of times when his people suffered constant persecution from the Philistines. With his clear perception of the one God he analyzed the situation as being due to the worship of false gods, and counseled the Israelites to put away these gods and to serve the one true God. They immediately signified their readiness to do so, and Samuel then called upon them to assemble themselves at Mizpeh for a time of repentance and revival. The first effect of their compliance with the request of the prophet seemed to be a threat of calamity, for apparently the Philistines were waiting for an opportunity to attack them when they were all in one place. But this was really a time to test their sincerity. In this situation of extreme peril, would they turn again to Baalim and Ashtaroth, or would they turn unreservedly to the God of their fathers?

When it became apparent that attack was imminent, although they were in great terror they proved their repentance to be genuine. They besought Samuel to pray to God for them without ceasing. As a result of Samuel's intelligent prayer and of their own loyalty, their fears gave way to a great accession of spiritual courage, so that they rushed forth from their camp to the attack, pursuit, and defeat of the enemy which had long persecuted them. So thorough was this victory that during the prophet's lifetime the Philistines were not once able to defeat the children of Israel in battle. Because of his manifestation of righteous power and authority, Samuel was soon accorded the position of judge in Israel, as well as of prophet.

From the words which Samuel used at the placing of his waymark, it seems probable that a reverent review of the blessings received by his nation may have been a part of the spirit of the prayer which turned the tide against the Philistines. Acknowledgment and gratitude are powerful factors in true prayer. And in the development of humanity's concept of monotheism and of Christianity do not this battle, this stone, and the words Samuel used in placing it become spiritually historic?

In the Historical Sketch of the organization of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy writes (Church Manual, p. 18), "Although walking through deep waters, the little Church went steadily on, increasing in numbers, and at every epoch saying, 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'" Such reference and such association make Samuel's words doubly significant and doubly dear to students of Christian Science.

One's first healing through the ministry of Christian Science inevitably becomes a waymark in one's life. When a subsequent difficulty presents itself, one feels assured that since God has helped in one instance He can and will help in all subsequent instances. Thus is established an expectant and receptive attitude of thought, which is a happy preparation for further healing and blessing.

While students of Christian Science are deeply grateful for every proof of the power of the Christ, Truth, seen in a better sense of health and more harmonious conditions generally, they are still more grateful for a clearer understanding of the nature of God—for a better knowledge of the absolute truth concerning God, man, and the universe. On page 426 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The discoverer of Christian Science finds the path less difficult when she has the high goal always before her thoughts, than when she counts her footsteps in endeavoring to reach it. When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress. The struggle for Truth makes one strong instead of weak, resting instead of wearying one."

The fact of the omnipresence of divine Love, and progressive application of this fact to human affairs, at length becomes the one all-absorbing interest in the life of the scientific Christian. The continuous activity and beneficence of the divine presence and the lively unity of God and man are set forth in the beautifully powerful declaration of the Master, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

Eucalyptus

"Well-covered," so they named it, using Greek
For euphony. See how each cunning cup
Of seeds is fashioned! Thence a fay might sup.
Green of old bronze with its blue bloom; now seek
To raise the lid. Behold! we find no weak
Apprentice work; sealed with a fairy cross
The snug lid suffers of its seed no loss.
"Well-covered," truly did that unknown speak!

Well-covered, too, the bud, till, in the course
Of days, the waxing flower with gentle force
Loosens the clasping of her emerald casque
And shakes her pale blonde tresses to the breeze.
No friendlier inn, no sweeter hostess, ask
Those wandering wights, those bon-vivants, the bees.

This is the settler's tree; around it cling
Keen memories of hardship once withstood.
His first hearth-fire reeked of its fragrant wood;
With swift shade did its vigorous saplings spring
Beside his cot, and soon were offering
The painted oriole place to hear her brood,
Snug in their palm-thread hammock, full a rood
Beyond grimalkin's hardiest venturing.

—JULIA BOYNTON-GREEN, in "This Enchanting Coast."

Patterns

IV

Thinking about what I call the library, as opposed to the college, education, I am strongly in favor of the former. That is, I am in favor of its having its chance. The old definition of a college was: Mark Hopkins sitting on one end of a log, and the pupil on the other. That is much nearer the library method (which needs direction, too) than the present college idea, which is shot through with mass production and sporting success, a near cousin of the commercial factory. But I do not mean to attack the college (which will ride on quite undisturbed) but to support the library, which will come into its own yet. It is the lawful prince dethroned. And it will not be by fanfare and headlines, as now and then, here and there, comes to pass. Christopher Morley speaks of the book and its destined reader. It is something like that. One of the most precious human endowments is serene leisure. This should become native in early adolescence. It is a matter for solitude. There should be no classroom clash of personalities here, of contesting externals. This is an individual land, for the solitary adventurer; not lonely because of the sometimes even crowding ideas which are the richness of the library education.

Most of the stimulating people I know personally are those who have had a minimum rather than a maximum of technical education; those who have beaten their own trail through the bracken, rather than following the macadam, or thumbing their way along in the vehicles of other men.

This bit of musing is a sort of ramble, too, a by-path excursion, but it is ground that can be charted, though let us hope not enough to be made a parkway. The library is the rural, not the metropolitan method. It is to be compared, not with cities, but with hill-towns; not with parliaments, but with the New England town-meeting, where every man may be, not potential Cæsar, but a Curtius, noble among his fellows; a Marius, a gentle thinker.

I. F. C.

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STOCKS AGAIN MOVE INTO NEW LOW TERRITORY

Market Closes Weak With Net Losses of One to Three Points

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Stocks closed weak today, with net losses running from 1 to 3 points in a variety of active shares.

Allied Chemical, dropping more than seven points, touched the lowest price since 1927. North American, Eastman Kodak, Case, American Water Works and Louisville & Nashville lost 3, while U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Atchison, du Pont and Westinghouse were down 2 or more.

General Electric, Radio and American Can sagged about a point. Sales approximated 3,300,000 shares.

In the rails, Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate penetrated new low territory. Trading was in substantial volume in the morning, but slackened as the day wore on.

Most observers felt that the market's substantial decline had been of sufficient proportions to entitle it to a technical rebound. Its recent flop, however, having wiped out about two-thirds of the rise of the first three weeks of February, left speculative sentiment confused and gloomy.

Whether the market's February upturn will prove to have been nothing but another false start evidently will depend upon how well business holds up during the spring months.

Brighter Business Outlook

The road to economic recovery is rarely smooth, and most observers feel that the market's sinking spell leaves unimpaired the somewhat brighter business outlook that has developed since the first of the year.

The day's news included Sears Roebuck's sales for the third period of its 13-month calendar, and the comparison with the like period of last year was much the best of the current year, showing a decline of 6 4-5 per cent, bringing the aggregate drop for the 12-week period to 12 per cent. In view of the drastic cuts in prices, the dollar volume showing was regarded as about as good as could be expected. The better comparison, however, resulted more from the falling off a year ago, than from improvement over the two preceding four-week periods.

A tabulation of the first 65 railways reporting February net operating income showed a drop of 51 per cent from a year ago, and 65½ per cent from two years ago.

The effects of low copper prices and slack demand were clearly depicted in Phelps Dodge's 1930 statement, showing profit of only 18 cents a share, compared with $4.80 in the previous year. Silver turned heavy again, losing ½ cent an ounce.

Call money held at 1½ per cent, and was somewhat firm at that level. The month-end settlements may bring 2 per cent money before the end of the week.

Bonds Lower

Bond prices continued to recede today. Trading in most groups was quiet.

Australian 5s of 1957 made another good gain. Cables from Sydney reported the official announcement of the Commonwealth of its purpose to pay the interest due in London on April 1 on the sterling obligations of New South Wales. Premier Lang of the latter State said last week that the interest on its dollar bonds would be paid when due.

Other foreign issues were lower as a rule. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 were 1 point lower part of the time. Polish 7s of 1947 were active. Issues of the United States Government were dull and steady.

Some of the stock-privilege obligations were higher but they were usually the less active issues. General Theaters Equipment 6s dropped several points on steady selling. Loews' 6s with the warrants which expire on April 1 were active and lower. Atchison 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½ and Lautaro Nitrate 6s displayed a rising tendency on a few sales.

Public utility and industrial bonds were moderately active but most of the declines were small fractions. Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s reflected steady selling pressure, however. American Telephone debenture 5s and Cincinnati Gas & Electric, series A 4s were active at fractionally lower levels. Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, Columbus Gas & Electric 5s and International Telephone debenture 5s were active and steady.

Chile Copper 5s, Dodge Brothers 6s, Standard Oil of New York 4½ and Goodrich 6½s were fractionally lower on moderate activity. American Smelting 5s, International Match 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were active and firm.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL THAN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS

Those who predicted earlier in the year that the business recession was gradually approaching bottom and that a measure of recovery could be expected some time during the subsequent few months have so far had no reason to alter their views, states Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its current business review.

"In fact, actual developments and reports issued during this month not only offer support for these earlier opinions but also present the most encouraging signs in some time," Guaranty Trust Company declares. "Evidence accumulates that the way is being cleared for business recovery and that the necessary readjustments to assure it are under way; but that this will be a slow and uneven process seems equally evident. That progress cannot be accurately timed or measured but that it seems to be started is of real importance.

"The business index of Guaranty Trust Company stood at 64.8 for February, as against 63.8 for January, 64.1 for December, 63.9 for November, 68.1 for October, and 89.6 a year ago. Of course, to maintain that the slight increase for February following, three months of comparative stability is irrefutable evidence that the low point of recession has been reached would constitute an immature diagnosis; but, nevertheless, in the light of all past experiences, it certainly is a strong indication that the business curve is at least scraping bottom."

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar 30	Last Mar 30	Mar 28
14¼	9		Abitibi	1400	10¾	10¼	10¼		10¾
34½	25		Ab & Straus	100	34½	34½	34½		
83½	16½	1.60	Adams Ex	220	20	19¾	19¾		20½
91¾	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	40	87	87	87		
32½	22¼	2	Adams Mill	90	31¼	31	31½		31½
11⅞	5¼		Adv-Rumely	400	9½	9½	9½		9¾
			Ahumada	400			½		½
109¾	92½	3†	Air Reduc	4500	95½	93¾	95½		94⅛
10⅞	6½		Airway El	400	6½	6½	6½		6¾
13½	7	.40	Alaska Jun	59100	14¼	11	14		11
44¼	40	1.80†	Allegh Stl	100	41¾	41¾	41¾		41⅞
12⅝	7¾		Alleghany	600	9⅛	9	9		9⅛
59⅛	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	100	48	48	48		49
182¾	147¼	6‡	Allied Chem	19000	148½	142	143¾		150
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	3200	34⅜	33⅝	34		34⅜
18⅞	15	1	AL Port Cem	100	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝		18¾
23	17½	2	Amerada	200	19	19	19		19½
62¾	54⅞	3†	Am Bk Note	900	56	55¾	55¾		57⅛
66¼	52	3	Am Bk N pf	30	64¼	64¼	64¼		
293¾	20		Am Ag Ch of Del	400	22¾	22½	22½		22¾
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	400	34⅞	34½	34⅞		
12⅜	8½		Am Br Boy	500	8⅜	8¼	8¼		9
129⅜	106¼	4†	Am Can	22500	123⅝	121½	123½		123
150½	145	7	Am Can pf	1400	150½	150	150½		
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	1200	32	32	32		32½
43¾	29⅞	3	Am Chain	100	37	37	37		36½
48⅝	38¾	2†	Am Chicle	1500	45	44½	45		45⅛
14½	9¾		Am Cit A	200	9	9	9		9
16	9	1	Am En Til	100	13	13	13		
33½	19		Am European	600	30⅝	30	30		30⅞
51¾	26¾		Am & F Pw	89500	42½	39⅝	40⅞		41⅞
90	56	6	Am & FP 6	100	85½	85½	85½		
100	85½	7	Am & FP 7	400	96½	96¼	96½		
79½	67½		Am & FP 2pf	500	70	68	68		69½
10⅞	6¾		Am Hawaii	400	7	6⅞	6⅞		7
7¾	1⅜		Am Hide	2400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝
29	10½		Am Hide pf	1400	29	23	26⅞		21½
31⅝	23¾	3†	Am Ice	100	30½	30½	30½		29¾
26	18½		Am Int Corp	3700	19¾	18½	19		18⅝
30¾	20¾	2	Am Loco	400	26⅜	26	26		27
23¾	13⅝		Am Mach & Met	500	4¼	4	4		
23¾	16⅝		Am Metals	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞		20
39⅞	19	7	Am Nat G pf	230	18⅜	17¼	17½		19
64¾	45	11	Am Pw & Lt	1800	52¼	51¼	51½		52½
101½	94	7⅛ 6	Am P & L 6	100	102	102	102		
83⅜	78	3½	Am P&L pf A	100	83	83	83		
84⅞	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	83¼	83¼	83¼		84
21⅞	15½	1	Am Radiator	9800	18⅝	18	18		18⅜
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	2700	29½	29	29½		29
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	200	58	57½	57½		57½
3⅞	1⅝		Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½		1⅝
102¾	93⅛	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞		101
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1300	45¼	44	45		44
41½	21¾		Am Solvents	100	25⅜	23⅝	25⅜		23¾
31¼	23⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	1200	26	26	26		26
48¼	37	2†	Am Stores	100	46½	46½	46½		
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	400	55	54	55		54¼
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾		
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	7500	190¾	187⅝	188¼		190¼
80¾	53⅜	3	Am Wat W	6400	66⅝	63¾	64⅞		67½
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	400	8⅝	8½	8½		8¾
39⅛	21		Am Wool pf	2500	36½	32¾	34½		33
4	2		Am Writ ct	100	2½	2½	2½		2½
8¾	4		Am Zinc	600	6	6	6		6½
43¼	29¼	1.40	Anaconda	17700	33⅛	32	33		32½
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	500	30	29½	30		30
19⅛	13⅝	2	Andes Cop	100	14¾	14¾	14¾		
18	15	2	Arch Dan	1200	15⅝	15	15		15⅞
72	49	7	Armour D pf	200	52	52	52		53
4½	2⅜		Arn Il A	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝
2⅞	1¾		Arm Il B	700	1⅞	1¾	1⅞		1⅞
47	24¼		Arm Il pf	400	23¾	23⅛	23¾		25
28⅞	19⅛	2†	Asso Appari	400	22	22	22		22⅝
29⅝	21½	2½	Asso Dry G	1300	25⅝	24¾	25		24½
31	26½	2	Asso Oil	10	31	31	31		
203⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	1600	195⅛	183	184¾		185
107½	102½	5	Atchison pf	300	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝		
120	100	7†	Atl Coast L	500	100¼	99½	99½		102
23⅜	10	1†	Atl Refin	1300	19¾	18½	18⅝		18¾
99⅛	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	100	97½	97½	97½		
3⅜	2⅞		Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3		
25⅞	10½	4‡	Auburn Auto	14600	22⅞	21⅜	22¼		22⅜
2¼	1⅜		Austin N	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		4½
6¼	3		Aviation	3400	4⅛	4	4⅛		4⅛

—B—

27⅛	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	4700	25⅜	21½	24⅜		25¼
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	20	100	100	100		100
87⅛	66⅛	5	Balt & O	4500	73⅝	72¾	73⅝		73¾
80½	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	300	79	79	79		
19	15	2	Bangor&An pf	10	110	110	110		
10	5		Barcelona	50	6	6	6		
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	2500	11¾	11⅜	11⅝		11½
81	60	4	Beatrice	500	65½	65	65½		65
60	50	3	Beechnut	500	50	50	50		
29½	10⅜	1	Bendix	11500	21⅞	20½	21⅜		21½
46¼	32¼	2	Bess Steel	1200	43	42⅜	43		42½
10⅜	4⅜	6	Beth Steel pf	35800	57⅞	56⅜	57½		57¼
12⅜	11½	7	Beth Steel pf	200	123	123	123		123
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	1600	26	25⅜	25⅜		25½
95	90	7	Bl'm'dale pf	240	93½	90	90		
39¾	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	200	36½	35¾	36		36½
76½	67½	3†	Borden	3600	73	72¼	72⅜		73⅜
31⅜	20¼	1	Borg Warner	3900	26¾	26	26⅜		26⅜
2⅜	1½		Bost & Me	10	2	2	2		
2⅜	1⅜	1½	Bruns	1360	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		2
24½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	400	22	21¼	21¼		22¼
5¼	4		Brockway	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
69⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	200	62⅜	62½	62⅜		63
10⅜	8		Bklyn-Queen	400	9¼	9	9		
58	52	5	Bklyn-Queen pf	100	57½	57½	57½		
129⅝	100	5	Bklyn Un G	2400	115½	113¾	114½		118⅛
15	10⅛		Bruns Balke	300	10¼	10¼	10¼		
9½	5½		Bruns Term	200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜		
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	400	17⅛	17	17⅛		17¼
113¾	111¾	7	Bucyrus pf	60	112	112	112		
34¾	23	2½	Bucy cv pf	800	30½	30¾	30¾		
5⅜	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	4½	4½	4½		4⅜
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	1100	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛		10¼
23	11¾		Bullard	500	15⅛	14⅝	15		15¼
15¾	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛		13¼
32¾	21½	2	Burroughs	1800	28¼	27⅝	27⅞		28½
31	23¼	2½	Bush Term	200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝		26
104	100⅜	7	Bush T deb	10	102⅜	102	102⅜		
20⅜	12¾		Butterick	800	15	14½	15		14¼
69¾	37⅝		Byers	6500	51	48	49¼		50⅛

—C—

53	41	4	Calif Pack	100	41	41	41		41
13⅜	5⅜		Callahan	100	1	1	1		1
16⅜	11⅜	1	Campbell	400	14⅛	13⅝	14		14¼
43⅜	36¾		Calu & Ariz	400	40⅛	40	40		40
11⅜	8		Calu & Hecla	800	9¼	9⅛	9¼		9
40¼	29⅛	3	Canada Dry	1900	36¼	35½	35¾		35¾
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	2800	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞		41⅛
23⅝	17½	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	24	24	24		
16	9½		Capital Adm	100	14	14	14		14⅛
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	16500	111	105½	107½		108¾
53½	28⅞	3	Caterpillar	800	44½	43	43½		43⅞
26	23	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	80	23¼	23¼	23¼		
13¾	4½		Celotex ct	200	9	9	9		9⅛
14⅜	5½		Celotex	1100	11⅜	11	11		13¼
16	11		Celanese	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
50½	22½	2	Cerro de P	200	23½	23¼	23¼		23⅜
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	800	5	4¾	5		4¾
29	11		Cert-Teed pf	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛		
23¼	12	1.80	Checker Cab	200	13⅞	13¾	13⅞		14
54⅜	40	3	Ches Corp	200	44¼	44¼	44¼		45
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	41	40½	40½		41½
26⅜	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	200	23¼	23	23		23⅛
8⅞	5¼		Chi M&SP	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		6½
15⅜	9½		Chi M&SP pf	800	10	9⅝	9¾		9⅞
43½	33	4	Chi & NW	200	35¼	35¼	35¼		35¼
15⅛	9½		Chi Pneu	1700	10½	10¼	10⅜		10⅝
65½	47¾	5	Chi RI	200	57½	57½	57½		57¾
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	200	85	86	86		
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100	100	100		
12⅜	10½	2	Chick Cot O	500	12¾	12⅜	12¾		
33¾	25⅞	2.40	Childs	1100	28¼	28	28		29
25⅜	15⅞	1	Chrysler	20000	21¾	20⅜	21½		21⅝
37⅜	35¾	2.60†	City Ice	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜		36¼
87½	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	20	87½	87¼	87½		87½
179	142⅝	6	Coca Cola	100	159	159	159		159½
50½	47	2½	Col Palm	400	47½	47¾	47⅜		47½
17⅜	9		Collins&A	800	14	12½	13		12¾
104	102	6	Col Palm pf	300	104½	103½	104½		
32¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	400	23	23⅝	23⅝		
43⅝	24	2‡	Colum Gas	15000	41¼	40	40¼		41
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	300	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝		108⅛
111⅜	73⅛	3	Col Carbon	2500	83	82	82		83⅞
16⅜	7⅜	¾	Col Graph	8000	11¾	10½	11		11½
23½	18⅛	2	Com Cred	400	19¾	19¼	19⅞		19⅝
85⅝	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	110	85¼	85	85		85⅛
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝		
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	10	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜		
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	200	88¼	87	87		88
34	25	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	1900	29½	28¾	29¼		30¼
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	8000	17⅞	17½	17½		17¾
12	8	.60	Comwith So	5000	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞		10⅛
100⅜	91½	6	Con Ed pf	100	99½	99⅛	99½		99½
12⅜	6⅞		Conglomerate	1900	12	10⅝	11½		11¼
15	8		Con Film	200	8½	8½	8½		8
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	800	17	16¾	16¾		16⅜
109⅜	82½	4	Con Gas	10000	102⅛	99⅞	100½		101⅜
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103¼	102	103⅝		102⅛
15⅞	15½	1	Con Laundries	100	15	15	15		14¾
1¾	⅜		Con Textile	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼		1¼
8½	5		Container A	300	6½	6	6½		5½
30	17¾		Cont Bak A	1700	20¼	18¾	18⅝		19½
3⅜	2¼		Cont Bak B	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		2⅜
77½	63	8	Cont Bak pf	200	63¼	63	63		64⅞
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1600	58¾	57½	57¾		58½
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	1500	14	13¾	14		14
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	100	46	46	46		46⅜
41⅞	27⅛		Cont Motors	400	3¾	3¾	3¾		3⅞
11⅝	9⅛		Cont Oil	1100	9¼	9	9		9⅛
12	7½		Cont Shares	1500	8¼	7¾	8		7¾
86⅝	76½	3§	Corn Prod	8500	79⅞	78⅝	79½		79½
152	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	10	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞		
18	8¼		Coty	1300	11¼	10½	11		12⅛
34½	27	2‡	Cream of Wh	100	33	33	33		33¼
34¼	21		Crown Cork	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞		
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
63	48	5‡	Crucible	100	49½	49½	49½		50
106	96	7	Crucible pf	30	100	99	100		
2⅜	1⅛		Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		1¾
5¾	3		Cub Am S	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
1½	½		Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾		
4⅞	4		Cudahy	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		4⅞
100	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	200	91	91	91		
5⅞	2⅝		Curtiss Wr	3000	4⅛	4	4		4⅛
8½	3⅞	* 7	Curtiss Wr A	1100	6	5⅝	5¾		6
112	100		Cushman 7%	50	111	109¼	109¼		
41	28		Cutler	100	28	28	28		28

—D—

23	13½		Davison	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		18
22	20¼	1.40	Deere pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼		21¼
157¼	138½	9	Del & Hud	200	139	139	139		
102	74	4	Del Lac&W	200	76¾	76¾	76¾		76
23	14⅞		Diamond M	1900	19¼	18½	19		19
26	24¾		Diamond M pf	1200	25½	25⅜	25⅜		25⅝
12½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1400	12½	11¾	12⅜		11⅞
24	14¾	1.20	Dom Stores	500	21¼	21	21½		21¾
107	83¼	4†	Dupont	11000	95¾	93½	94½		96

—E—

185¾	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	4000	165	161	162¾		164
21⅞	13¾	3	Eaton Axle	1100	19	18½	18½		19½
69	35½		Eitingon pf	400	65	65	65		65
74⅝	58⅜	6	Elec Auto Li	6500	64½	62¾	62¾		64
37⅜	21½		Elec Boat	100	23¾	23¾	23¾		24
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	9000	52⅜	50½	51¼		52
108⅜	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	107	107	107		107¼
98¼	6	5‡	El P&L 6pf	500	96½	94⅜	96⅛		
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	64	62½	62½		64½
41	30	5	End John	100	35½	35⅛	35½		
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	200	44½	44¼	44½		46
87	81	½	Eng PS 5 pf	100	86	86	86		
91	85	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	91	91	91		
35⅜	30¼	2½	Equit Bldg	200	30¼	30¼	30¼		30
39¾	28		Erie	800	28	27¾	28		28
12⅜	9		Eureka Vac	200	10½	10¼	10¼		10⅜
8⅝	4⅛		Evans Auto L	200	6	6	6		7
25	20	1½	Ex Buffet	100	20	20	20		

—F—

11¾	4½		Fairbanks pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
29¾	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	23	23	23		
22¾	15½		Fed Dept St	700	20¼	19½	19½		20¾
92	87	6	Fed L&T pf	10	90	90	90		
15½	10	1	Fed Screw W	100	11	11	11		
7¾	6	40	Fed Motor T	200	6	6	6		
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	26½	25⅞	26		26¼
56¼	46½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	50	50	50		48½
19¾	16	1	Firestone	100	16½	16	16	½	16⅞
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	200	60¼	60	60		60½
55	41	2½	First Nat St	200	52	52	52		
⅞	½		Fisk Rubber	1600	¾	¾	¾		¾
3	2		Fisk Rub 1st	50	2⅞	2⅞	2¾		2⅞
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	3500	54⅜	52⅛	52½		52¾
32½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	1400	28¾	28	28		28½

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar 30	Last Mar 30	Mar 28
38⅜	25¾	4	Fox A	19100	38½	34⅛	35		35
43¼	30½	3	Freeport Tx	3700	37½	36½	37		37

—G—

60	30½	5	Gamewell	60	53½	52½	52½		
3⅜	1		Gardner M	1800	1	1	1		1
7⅞	4⅛		Gen Am Inv	1000	7	7	7		6⅞
73¼	57¾	4	Gen Am Tk	600	68¼	67½	68		67⅜
47	24½	3	Gen Asphalt	8100	42⅛	40¼	41⅜		42
9½	6¼		Gen Bronze	600	8¼	7⅝	8¼		8
28½	15⅜		Gen Cable A	100	20	20	20		
85	40¼	7	Gen Cable pf	100	49½	49½	49½		50
54⅜	41⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	49700	49⅝	48⅛	48⅞		49⅜
12½	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞		11⅞
55¾	47⅜	3	Gen Foods	3900	53¾	52	52		53¼
76⅜	64	6	Gen G&E ev pf	400	74⅞	73	73⅞		75
8½	4⅛	.3	Gen G&E A	7100	7¼	7	7⅛		7¼
90	72	7	Gen G&E 7%	50	81	80	80		82
50	44	3†	Gen Mills	100	47	47	47		47⅝
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	77100	42⅞	41⅝	42		42⅝
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1800	102½	102	102½		102¼
23	18¼	6a	Gen Pub Serv	1000	19	18¼	18¼		19
31	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	10	33	33	33		
28	21⅞	4	Gen Q&E ev pf	100	22½	22½	22½		
15½	6¼		Gen Theatre	2700	12¾	12¼	12¼		12⅜
84½	68

OPERATIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY HOLDING STEADY

Rate Remains at 57 P. C. —Price Situation Uncertain—Pig Iron Firm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 30—The last week has marked the first one during which there has been no advance in the pace of operations so far this year.

The prevailing rate is 57 to 58 per cent of capacity, according to most observers, though one steel trade journal claims that the rate has slipped back one point to 56 as a general average.

Declines in the stock market, new low prices for certain commodities, such as wheat, rubber and some of the nonferrous metals, have not been conducive to confidence in the steel trade.

The marking up of steel prices on bars, plates, shapes, strips and wire products has been universal as regards various producing sections of the country. The new prices are to be effective April 1, and there is considerable skepticism as to whether they will hold. Meanwhile fresh weakness has developed in a few commodities, such as black sheets and full finished sheets, the latter being used widely by the automobile manufacturers.

Price Trend Uncertain

The price movements of iron and steel scrap are uncertain. Since scrap is frequently regarded as barometric, the present uncertainty well reflects the doubt concerning the general price situation in steel.

Pig iron prices appeared a bit firmer in the East, but when an eastern merchant producer whose furnace has been idle since summer started selling aggressively to obtain a backlog of orders in anticipation of the furnace restarting, the tone of the iron market became weak again.

The steel companies are apparently doing all in their power to prevent unemployment within their ranks. It is gossiped about in steel circles that a recent very large order for structural steel was booked at so low a figure as to represent scarcely any profit, the steel maker being glad to secure the order to keep the wheels turning and the men working.

Big Steel Award Soon

The largest prospective order for steel has been that of 120,000 tons of fabricated structural steel for the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bids for which were opened on March 23. The award will probably be made this week.

Fourteen steel makers bid on the steel which will be used for bridges, transmission towers, viaducts, new stations, etc. The following makers were low on various sections of the inquiry: Bethlehem Steel Corporation, American Bridge Company, Belmont Iron Works, Lehigh Structural Company and Shoemaker Bridge Company, most of which concerns are located on the Pennsylvania. Hence there will be no transportation charges involved in the purchase.

It is believed in steel circles that the Bethlehem Steel Company will get the bulk of the order, which is probably logical since the United States Steel Corporation received the other large order of 125,000 tons for the construction of the Rockefeller radio city at New York.

Pig Iron Improvement Slow

Awards of concrete reinforcing bars the last week have been nearly 20,000 tons, the largest for one week in over a year. The two largest involved sewage disposal plants. The province of Ontario is about to consume 3000 tons of such bars in road construction.

The pig iron end of the steel industry has probably shown the least improvement so far this year of any branch. However, conditions there are improving. Shipments of iron in March were larger than in February, just as that month had been superior to those of January. Nearly all foundries are obtaining larger and more orders.

The stiffening of Alabama pig iron to $11 a ton, furnace, has strengthened the iron market all along the Atlantic seaboard. The Massachusetts iron maker advanced prices slightly for shipment into New Jersey where competition is keenest. However, the coming into blast of an eastern New York iron maker may make the competition more severe again and prices may suffer.

Nonferrous Markets

One of the oldest Philadelphia iron houses is closing up its New York and Pittsburgh offices on April 1, which marks another milestone in the history of the iron market. In other words eastern Pennsylvania iron can no longer compete profitably in districts other than its own home territory. Retrenchment in iron selling arrangements has been in progress for several years.

The nonferrous metals have been quiet and inclined toward weakness Copper closed the week nominally at 10 cents a pound for local shipments and 10.30 cents for export. At the same time some copper was offered by brokers at 9¾ cents for prompt delivery.

Early in the week Copper Exporters, Inc., cut the price from 10.55 cents to 10.30 cents. Export sales during March to date have been 20,000 tons, which is a poor showing. Domestic demand for copper is very light.

The price of slab zinc has slipped off $1 a ton to the price of 3.35c a pound, East St. Louis, the low point on three or four occasions during the past several months and a figure which is the lowest since 1902.

Lead prices in this country have been steady and unchanged. The price of tin has sagged to 26¾c a pound, the lowest for a month.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 5s '48	83¾	83⅜
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	80½	79
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	79½	79
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Amer Cynamid 5s '42	94½	94⅛
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84¾	84¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101⅛	101
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	93½	92
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93⅞	93⅞
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	104	103¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	129⅜	129
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅞	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	109⅛	109⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	105½	105½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	70	70
Armour & Co 5½s '43	80½	80½
Associated Oil 6s '35	70½	70
Atch T&SF 4½s	103¾	103¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	114	113½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97½	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	101	101
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	105½	105½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90½	90½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¼	103
Boston & Me 5s '55	103½	103
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¾	101¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	102¼	102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101⅝	101⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	104¼	104¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	22	22
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	100½	100½
Can North 4½s	107	107
Can North sf 7s '40	102	102
Can Pacific deb 4s	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	88¼	88
Can Pacific 4½s '60	100¼	100¼
Can Dist Tel 5s	99¼	99½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	105½	105½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	41	41
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101	101
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	102	102
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	45	45
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	68	68
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26	25⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	64	64
Chicago Railway 5s	81⅜	80½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	69½	69½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	98⅝	98⅝
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	83	82½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	116¼	116¼
Childs Co 5s	105⅜	105⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	82½	82½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94⅜	94⅜
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	94½	94½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	114½	114½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99¾	99¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	94¾	94¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	97
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	98¼	98¼
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	45	44½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	106¾	106⅝
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	61½	60½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	9	9
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	41¾	41¾
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	96¾	96¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	102⅞	102⅞
Dold Packing 6s '42	98½	98½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	69¾	69¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	36	36
Erie RR 5s '67	88⅞	88¼
Erie RR gen lien	75	73½
Erie RR gen 7½s	72⅜	72⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	74⅜	74⅜
Fla East cCast 5s '74	30¾	30¾
Gen Baking Co 5½s	20	20
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	96⅞	95¾
Gen Investment 5s	86¾	86½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	90¼	90
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	104⅛	103⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s	94	94
Goodrich 6s '45	65	65
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	65½	65
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	99½	99¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91½	91
Great Northern 7s '36 A	107⅝	107⅝
Hocking Valley con 4½s	110¾	110½
Houston Oil 5½s	103¾	103¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	93	92
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60½	60
Humble Oil 5½s '32	78¼	78¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	106	106
Ill Central 4¾s '66	88½	88⅛
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	90½	90
Inland Steel 4½s	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95½	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95	94¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	92¼	92
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	71
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71½	71
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	92¼	92¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	88	88
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	60
Int Paper 6s '55	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	65½	65½
Kendall Co 5½s ww	94¼	94⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s	66½	66½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	105¼	105¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	79	78¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96½	95
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	97½	97½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	75	75
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	119	119
L'Autaro 6s '54	103	103
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	67½	67½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	101¾	101¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	102	100½
Louis Arkansas 5s	96¼	96
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	68	67
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	105½	105½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	101¾	101¾
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	98½	98½
Metro Water 5½s	82	82
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	65	65
Mil RR 1st	102½	102½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99¾	99¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	91	91
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	100½	100½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	63½	62
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	93¼	93¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	91	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	104½	104½
namm Sons 6s '46	81¾	81½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93	93
Nat Steel 5s	102	101¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98¾	98⅝
New Eng Railway 4s	110¼	110¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	91⅝	91⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '24	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100	100
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	106¾	106¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	100⅛	100⅛
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	87½	87½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	93½	93⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	116½	116½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	107	106⅞
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	84	84
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	52	52
Nor Am Co 5s	104	104
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	99¼	99
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	112½	112½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	107¾	107¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	101¼	101¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	85	85
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	95	95
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80⅝	79½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	97	96⅞
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	106	106
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Penn Railroad 4½s wi	110	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	96¾	96½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	108¾	108¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95¾	94
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75¼	75¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	102¼	102¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	69¼	69¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	89½	89½
Purity Baking 5s '48	86	86
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	97¼	97¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	101⅞	101⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96½	96½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	84¼	84¼
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	57¾	57¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	99¾	99¾
St Louis & SF4½s '78	80½	80½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	71⅝	70½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	92	92
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	83	83
Seabd AL con 6s '45	31	30½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	12	11
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	75¾	75
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94¾	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Pip L sf 5s '42	101⅞	101¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¾	99¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	106½	105½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97	96½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97	97
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	97	97
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	95½	95½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	99¼	99¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	82½	82
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103⅜	103
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99	98½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	61¾	61¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	107⅝	107½
Ter RRR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	95½	95¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	110¾	110¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	48¾	48¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	29	28½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	103	103
Union Pacific 4s '68	99	99
US Rubber Co 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	71½	71½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98¾	98¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	110¾	110¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74¾	74¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	80½	80½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	104½	104¼
Wabash RR 4½s '76	89	89
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	76	76
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	103¼	103¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	55	55
Washington Ter 4s '45	52¼	51
Western Electric 5s '44	96½	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	105½	105½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	81½	81¼
Western Union 5s '51	89	89
Western Union 6½s '36	103¾	103¾
Western Union 5s '60	109½	109½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103¾	103½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	90¾	90¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¾	101¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar30	Mar28
3½s '47	101.28	101.26	101.25	101.24
1st 4¼s '47	103.26	103.26	103.26	
4th 4¼s	103.26	103.22	103.26	103.24
4¼s reg	103.22	103.22	103.22	
US 3¾s 4s March	101.14	101.11	101.14	
US 3¾s '43 June	101.15	101.15	101.15	
US 4¼s '52	111.24	111.24	111.24	111.25

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77	76½
Akershus 5s '63	96⅜	96¾
Antwerp 5s '58	100¾	100¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96½	96½
Australia 4½s '56	63¼	62
Australia 5s '55	67¾	67¼
Australia 5s '57	67⅞	67
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106⅜	106¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	101	101
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¾	110¾
Bergen 5s '60 rct	97	97
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '69	25½	25⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	66½	65⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63⅛	63⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	82	82
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	73	73
Brisbane 6s '50	75½	75½
Brisbane 5s '57	63½	63½
Budapest (City) 6s' 62	81½	81½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	76	76
Canad (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	108	108
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	83	82½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	81½	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	81½	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	83½	82¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83¼	83¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	82½	82½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	81½	81½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	69¾	69¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	66½	66½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	74	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	74	73¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96½	96½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99¼	99¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78	78
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '39	67½	67½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96⅜	96½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	101¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90	90
Dutch EI 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	101⅞	101⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	98¼	98¼
German 7s '49	125½	125½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	104	102½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	80	79
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	89¾	89½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	80¼	80
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	88¼	88¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	97	97
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	101	101
Greek 6s '68	79⅞	79⅜
Greek 7s '64	87⅞	87⅞
Hamburg 6s '46	98⅝	98⅝
Hansa 6s '39 ww	89¾	89¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	83	83
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89⅜	89⅜
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	86½	86½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	82	82
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¾	94¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	100	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	110½	110½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	96½	96½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	106	106
Karstadt 6s '43	82⅞	82⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	71⅜	70½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93¾	93¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	93½	92¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	105⅝	105⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	99¼	99
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	89½	89½
New South Wales 5s '57	81	81
New South Wales 5s '58	60	59
North German Lloyd 6s '47	60½	60
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	85	84¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101
Norwegian El 5½s '57	102½	102½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	98½	98½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94½	94½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	100¼	100
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	98¼	98¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	27¼	27
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	27¾	27
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	81¾	81
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	88	88
Prague (City) 7½s '52	74	74
Queensland (State) 6s '47	104¼	104¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	79	79
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	85	85
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	101¼	101¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	84½	84
Rima Steel Corp 7s '58	90¾	90¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	86	86
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	59	58¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	60	60
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90¼	90
Rumania 7s '59	91½	91½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	78	78
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	105	105
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	91½	91½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	83½	83½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	91½	91½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¾	81¾
Siemens 7s '35	81¾	81¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	102½	101⅞
Swiss Government 5½s '46	77¼	77¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	105¾	105⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95	95
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	95½	94¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	89¼	89¼
Uni Stl W 6½s '51	106¼	106¼
Warsaw 7s '58	81¼	81¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	86¾	86¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	79¾	79½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	86½	86½
Vienna 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	87¾	87⅝
	77⅞	77½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2¼	1½@2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28¾c	29¼c
Bar silver in London	13 7/16d	13½d
Bar gold in London	84s 10¾d	84s 10¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1½
60 days	1⅜@1⅜
90 days	1⅜@1⅜
4 months	1⅜@1⅜
5 months	1⅜@1⅜
6 months	1⅜@1⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1391½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383	.2384	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1407¼	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675¼	.2675½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4009¾	.4009¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¼	.1744¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121½	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.1092	.1088	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2678½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924½	.1924½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅝	.0175	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2525	.2537½	
Shanghai—tael	.3200	.3225	
India—rupee	.3620	.3625	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3478	.3478	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0770	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3878	.3850	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7150	.7150	1.0343
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 31-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

Better Tone Reported From Trade in Chicago

A BETTER tone in several lines of trade is reported from Chicago, due to activity in the steel industry in that district and to a stiffening of prices for steel. An increase in demand is indicated by jobbers' sales.

A better demand for coal also is noted in the Chicago district. Consumers' stocks of this fuel are reported as down to a point where replenishing has become necessary.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Delivering the Goods

PRODUCTION figures constitute an important indicator of business trends. Industry, it is encouraging to note, continues to expand its output. An important question, however, is whether or not the goods are reaching consumers. Freight-car loadings in the latest reported week showed a better-than-seasonal rise. Not only is more merchandise being produced then, but more of it is being shipped from the places of manufacture to points where it can be consumed.

Fast to Faster

The passenger who asked the conductor of a fast train what the train was fast to may get some encouragement out of the new speed record made by Pennsylvania Railroad freight trains. Figures compiled by this road show freight trains are 20 per cent faster than they were four years ago. The new speed record was made in the year 1930, and in the face of heavier train loads.

A "Permanent Institution"

A filling for a bubble, or a basis for prosperity? Installment selling has been showing some of the earmarks of a Jekyll-and-Hyde combination. In which character it finally will be revealed has the economists theorizing. At any rate, installment selling is now considered a "permanent institution." The latest study of its effects on current business conditions says that it tends to increase the difference between favorable and unfavorable periods. Buying was stimulated by installment plans in the period preceding the recession. But the readjustment has in all probability been accentuated by the lack of this buying in recent months, as well as by the necessity of paying the piper for tunes that are now mostly echoes. Moreover, installment sales of productive equipment for factories and farms are felt to have stimulated output by small units right at the crest of the expansion. With business on the up grade, however, the opportunity to buy "out of income" is expected to play an important part in the trade recovery.

Reading Maketh A Full Man

If it is true that the letter carrier takes a walk on his "day off," that Babe Ruth spends his spare time at baseball games, and that the Barrymores rush for the box office whenever released from their own work, then a fine holiday has been in the making these last few weeks for the student of financial affairs. Just now there are offered three new complements for the spring picnic lunch basket. The financial student, off for a rest far from the madding market, can tuck them in a corner of the basket when no one is looking. All he will have to do then is to find a shady tree and settle down to enjoy his holiday, with "Your Estate," by Harvey Blodgett, published by Harvey Blodgett Company of New York; "Practical Stock Market Forecasting," by William Dunnigan, and published by Financial Publishing Company of Boston; "Tape Reading and Market Tactics," by Humphrey B. Neill, published by B. C. Forbes Publishing Company of New York.

Demand Is Doing It

Operating gains such as the automobile industry is now making are encouraging. They are doubly so when it is realized that output is being kept strictly within the limits of demand. Reports from the industry say this is the case at present. Builders of automobiles, therefore, will not have to pay the production piper by shouldering heavy inventory burdens in the future.

C. W. M.

Public Utility Earnings

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC
(Including subsidiaries)

	1931	1930
Feb gross	$156,066	$202,400
Net after taxes	18,623	47,811
Twelve mos' gross	2,237,159	2,674,366
*

SLUMP DECLARED CHALLENGE TO ECONOMIC PLAN

Daniel Willard Says System Has Failed in at Least One Detail

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—A system under which it is possible for 6,000,000 of willing and able-bodied men to be out of work for months at a time and with no other source of income than their toil can be said to have failed in at least one very important detail, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said yesterday.

"I can think of nothing more deplorable than the condition of a man, able and anxious to work, but unable to secure work, with no resources but his labor and perhaps with others even more helpless dependent upon him.

Mr. Willard made his address at the observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce as a part of the University of Pennsylvania. The university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

"Finance and commerce as carried on in the United States and in the greater part of the world as well, are based entirely upon the principles of the capitalistic system," he declared. "I do not fear its collapse because I believe a way will be found to perfect and preserve it."

With all its defects, "and doubtless there are many," he said, the system affords in his opinion "a better and fairer basis upon which to build an economic structure than any other system so far devised and tested by man."

The unemployment problem, he said, is not new nor confined to this country, but "We have all come to see more clearly than ever before that the mere existence of the problem presents a serious challenge to our entire economic system.

"It may be that some form of unemployment insurance is necessary and it is possible that there may be some other method of dealing with the situation as yet undiscovered, but which will be revealed by your studies."

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 NBC, Phil Napoleon's Grenadiers.
7:15 General Baking Program: Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; John Boyle, guest speaker; Meyer Davis Le Parade Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; "Shoscombe's Old Place."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 NBC, Florence Richardson's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Henry Busse and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's Story, "Joseph and His Brothers."
5:45 Agricultural markets; time; weather.
5:30 "Gems of Melody."
6:03 Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Roy Smeck, "Wizard of the Strings"; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson; Rochester Civic Orchestra; Lula Gates Bootes, soprano.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch; "Life of James J. Hill."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Mammy Goose playlet.
5:05 "Melody Snapshots"; organ and soloist.
5:10 Tessie Broadcloth; playlet.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising; orchestra and soloists.
6:30 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Camille Girouard, baritone; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father."
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Sigrid Onegin, contralto; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
8:44 Report every 15 minutes on Bruin Cubs-Springfield hockey game.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; "The Three Bakers," male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures"; Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Telegraphic report Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Time; news; weather.
11:45 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Rhythm Twins.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Instrumental music.
6:00 Weather; instrumental music; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Instrumental music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Eleanor Wendell, organist.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestral.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Twilight Hour.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:35 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

EASTERN organization has unusual opening for assistant, young man or woman, familiar with advertising procedure, preparation of all kinds of advertising, copywriting and some comprehension of production methods; please give complete information with first letter. J-56. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BE MARY ROSE representative; interesting position showing dresses; can earn $35 upward weekly; commission basis; no experience; short hours. RODASI CO. 99 Rodasi Bldg., Cincinnati O.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN offers demonstrative capacity for intelligent service to create markets as representative; executive ability, individuality. English, French, German, Italian fluently; 5 years U. S. experience. Box M-849, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT ATTORNEY
J. M. Manghum
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Bank Position Wanted

By one with 18 years' thorough banking experience; 6 years as chief executive of a strong commercial bank; 3 years as a state bank examiner; wide knowledge of bonds and stocks; services available immediately in any locality. T. E. P., 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ART TEACHER

DESIRES position in public or private school; 5 years' practical experience; graduate of Pratt Institute of New York. Write Box X-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.

"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 31

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied Quality—WJZ—T). Half hour. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Half hour. 8.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). From "Put Me Off at Buffalo," 1895, to "Good News," 1928. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Lee Morse; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS). "Walking My Baby Back Home" is number best suited to Miss Morse's peculiar talent. 8:45.

Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecturer; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). "Story of the Arkansaw Traveler," Mr. Spaeth; "I've Got Five Dollars," newest Rodgers music; "At the Circus," medley by trio and orchestra. 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; orchestra (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). 10:30.

Harry Richman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 11:45.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Classical reminders of England, Spain, Vienna, Ireland, Mexico and Africa. 6. 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Semi-classical. 6:15.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (WJZ, WBZ). Music appropriate to religious season. 6:30.

Concert Orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Phileo Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Farandole (Bizet); Moment Musicale (Schubert); Magic Fire Music (Wagner); Festivals (Debussy); Finale, Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven) 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Weber, Luikini, Haydn, Donizetti and Waldteufel best known in half hour group. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Sebago Lake" (Standard Oil—WEAF Chain). Maine story repeated by request in Soconyland period. 7:30.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). First sunrise Eastern service in the valley. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). "Now when my mother was a girl." 10.

"Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Blackout sketches. 11.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (Funk. & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"Big Business and the Market Basket" (WEAF—T). Voters' Service period. 7.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly resume by Frederic William Wile. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

O. H. Caldwell (WJZ Chain). Former Radio Commissioner voices a warning against antiquated and poor quality radio receivers. 10:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist; concert orchestra, Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). All-Sibelius program in "Works of Great Composers" period. 10.

Monologist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Popular Vocal

Johnny Marvin (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Fifteen minutes. 10:45.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAP Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 12:30.

Julia Mahoney, soprano; Vincent Serey's Orchestra (CBS to KOH, Reno). Columbia Revue. 12:30.

Pennsylvania Hotel Luncheon Music (WEAP Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 1:30.

The Four Clubmen, male quartet (CBS—T). 2.

"World News About Women" (WEAP Chain to WOC-WHO). Fannie Bradshaw, dramatic teacher. 2.

"Percussion Instruments" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 2:45.

Organ Recital, Eleanor Wendell (WEAP Chain to WOW, Omaha). 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Music in the Air" (WEAF, WJZ Chains to KOA, Denver). New piano instruction series under the direction of Osbourne McConathy. 3.

"Golden Gems" (WEAP Chain to WOC-WHO). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone. 3:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain to WIBO, Chicago). Orchestral 3:30.

"Italian Idyll" (CBS—T). Vincent Sorey and his orchestra. 4.

Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes, feminine trio; Mahlon Merrick's Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular program from San Francisco. 4.

"Recipes from My Grandmothers from North and South," Mrs. Morgan Belmont; Leo Reisman and his orchestra (WEAP Chain to WOW, Omaha). Characteristic "Russian Fantasy," "Lady, Play Your Mandolin," "Dein Ist Mein Ganzes Herz," "Egyptian Ella," also "Travelin'" from Joslin's "Wonder Bar." 5.

Adventures in Words (CBS to KOH, Reno). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly. 5:15.

Bert Lown and his orchestra (CBS to KOH, Reno). 5:30.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Six large, sunny rooms, improvements, back and front piazzas; children allowed; rent $75. Call Arlington 1343-R.

WANTED—Young woman to share an attractive apartment in Brookline. Asp. 4081. G-97. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTIS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8535.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELLORS for boys' camp in Maine; Christian Scientists preferred; state educational and camping qualifications. Write Box B-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT in Canton, Mass., from May 1st for summer, well furnished 8-room house; ½ acre land and trees; care of house more important than rental. Box K-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

MANUSCRIPTS typed, music stencilled, mimeographing. EDITH HEMEON, 6 Hancock St., Boston. Haymarket 1265.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 45th St. and Madison Ave., mornings. Telephone Murray Hill 2-6291 between 1 and 5 p. m.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKEN, 29 184th St. Telephone Republic 4973.

PAYING GUESTS

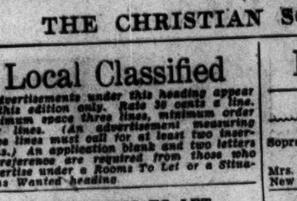
THE ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet, beautiful home; temporary or permanent; for rest and study; all conveniences; garage space. Regent 3139. 124 Winthrop Road.

THE OXFORD
1120 CENTRAL AVENUE, OCEAN CITY, N. J.
Pleasant congenial homelike surroundings for rest and study. Correspondence solicited.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE



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HOUSE • BARN • 15 ACRES
Water on Grounds . . . Just the place for
SUMMER AND WEEK ENDS
PRICE $1200
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C. KING WOODBRIDGE
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BRIMFIELD, MASS.—FOR SALE, GENTLEMAN'S FARM or country home, 100 acres, brook running through property; choice location, 5 minutes' walk from center; 10-room plain colonial house, unusual fine stable. For particulars write to owner, MRS. LILLIE WESSON, Box 84, Brimfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I WISH to secure an apartment house site to build 1-2-room kitchenettes near business center of any city; can offer as security a $50,000 trust estate consisting of gilt edge securities. D. G. BEECHER, 507 5th Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractively furnished, light, airy, room, near bath; home privileges; board if desired, lady only. 12 Allendale Rd. Tel. 5-3909.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 W. 110th—Two large rooms, single or en suite, lavatory, kitchenette if desired. Cathedral 8-7864.

NEW YORK CITY—Room with bath, toilet, $8; also room suitable two, $5 each; quiet; ½ block park. Riverside 9-9325.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delightful corner room with two exposures for gentleman in attractive bachelor apartment. Apartment 45, 1791 Lanier Place, N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Young business woman wishes quiet room, kitchen privileges; cleanliness essential. Box S-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, married, wants position; private family; over 12 years last place; go anywhere. E. F. M., 14a Linden Place, Brookline, Mass. Reg. 7638-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, congenial, desires position with lady or growing girl; experienced; willing to travel; no encumbrances; best references. Write X-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TRAINED infants' nurse, competent, dependable, wishes position, N. Y. C. preferred (Christian Scientists preferred). Write Box R-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

SUMMER HOMES

MAINE, on Penobscot Bay—To let, furnished bungalow, 5 rooms, $140 for the season. MRS. G. H. BARBOUR, Abington, Pa., Box 78.

KANSAS STRIPPER OIL WELLS OBTAIN RELIEF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, March 28—Temporary relief for the Kansas stripper oil wells is to be provided by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, it is announced here. The company states it is ordering 6000 barrels a day up to April 14 to complete its agreement for a 60-day period.

The Indiana company also states it has given its order for 2000 barrels a day of the strip oil to be taken on a permanent basis. This move is a result of conferences with H. H. Woodring, Governor of Kansas, who is seeking similar action from other corporations.

STIMSON HOPEFUL OF NAVAL ACCORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 26—Repeated rumors from foreign sources regarding a breakdown in negotiations over the new French, Italian and British naval pact receive no credence in official circles here.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said yesterday that he was in touch with American representatives in London and as far as he knew there was nothing to change his former optimistic views of the situation.

Local Classified

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FOUR FREE SCHOLARSHIPS
Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, Bass (or Baritone)
Apply by Letter
Mrs. Alice E. Lawrence, 237 W. 74th, Apt. 5W
New York City Susquehanna 7-9433

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Small apartment, attractively furnished, in new building; shower, Frigidaire. Telephone Kenmore 3422.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—Large living room and bedroom (furnished), southern exposure. Phone after 7 evenings, South 8-6869.

WANTED—FURNISHED

FURNISHED house desired, about 8 sleeping rooms, on state road, 150 miles from New York City, for tea room and tourist lodge. Write Box M-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
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Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Let us do your advance Spring Cleaning now in order to be ready for the holidays.

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Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
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THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
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For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

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Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

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The Undergarment That Fits
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THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE

Schmelz National Bank
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Home of Mr. 4%

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Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockwell News Stand, Union Station; Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; St. Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand; J. A. Birch, 1618 H St. N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1704 Columbia Road N. W.; Capital News Co., 730 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. R. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co., Burlington Hotel News Stand.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2601 Washington Ave.; J. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.; Warwick Soda Shop.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad st. Station; Jackson Hotel News Stand, 415 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 415 East Broad St.; Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson—News Stand; M. Lewis, 605 East Broad St.; Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria, 805 E. Grace St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.; Stonewall Jackson Hotel News Stand.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel; Harry P. Neptune Co., 131 Adams St.
Huntington—Hotel Prichard News Stand, 8th Ave. at 9th St.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
WONDERFUL COATS
$25
Plain, With Throw, or Fur Trimmed
Women's and Misses' Sizes.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

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A Complete Line of TOILET GOODS and STATIONERY
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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
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Silver—Jewelry
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SECOND AT BROAD STREET

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts
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Shoes for the Entire Family
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New Location, New Equipment
McKEE CAFETERIA
Not Open Sundays
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8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
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FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

Eclipse Laundry
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Ewarts Cafeteria
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(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

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Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

MOSMILLER—Florist
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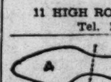

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Wild Black Cherry

THIS tree has a habit of growing among evergreens, and in late spring — especially in eastern United States — when hemlocks are putting forth delicate new-green tips, there is likely to be a gorgeous white bouquet of wild cherry among them.

The wild black cherry grows rapidly and often attains a height exceeding 60 feet, with wide wayward branches and a high rounded top. It is native to eastern North America from Nova Scotia through the Dakotas, and southward to the Gulf. Toward the northern limit it is merely a low shrub.

The slim, tapering leaves have wavy margins, finely toothed, and are from two to five inches long. They are borne on slender leaf-stems (petioles) which help give the foliage the graceful appearance of a willow. The leaves, twigs, bark and roots are bitter-aromatic, as may be determined by smelling as well as tasting. The foliage turns yellow in autumn. (The cherry birch resembles the black species in appearance, but it may be distinguished by its pleasantly aromatic flavor.)

Wild black cherries are only the size of peas when ripe. They are slightly flattened in form, and become purple-black in late summer. The flower stems are three or four inches long and hold the white blossoms erect; but as the fruit develops the stems droop. The flavor of the fruit is not thoroughly appreciated, but here and there you will find a housewife who turns it into the finest of tart jams. Cedar waxwings (sometimes called cherry birds from their fondness for the fruit), robins, jays and blackbirds delight in it.

These trees are valued for their wood, which is hard and takes polishing well. In former years when these trees were plentiful the rich red wood was used extensively in cabinet making and interior finishing, as it resembles mahogany. Of late it has become scarce, and now thin layers of cherry are used to veneer inferior woods.

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 18

Winners:

(a) HARMON A. CURTIS, W. Newton, Mass.

(b) T. C. ROGERS FAMILY, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Magnitude	4	Size	4
2.	Wither	3	Dry (a) Go (b)	3-2
3.	Exchange	5	Pit (a) Quit (b)	3-4
4.	Lay	3	Put	3
5.	Only	4	One	3
6.	Vague	4	Dim	3
7.	Impede	4	Halt (a) Bar (b)	4-3
8.	Performer	4	Star (a) Doer (b)	4
9.	Recital	5	Tale	4
10.	Jest	3	Fun	3
11.	Learning	4	Art	3
12.	Acme	3	Top	3
13.	Harmony	5	Air (a) Aria (b)	3-4
14.	Candid	4	Open	4
15.	Lo	3	See-C	1
16.	Narrate	4	Say	3
17.	Sagacious	3	Apt (a) Sly (b)	3
18.	Intervention	5	Gap (a) Cut (b)	3
		70		57

"Dick Shunary" was obliged to recognize two winning scores this time. And he admits there were some hard nuts to crack. For the benefit of any doubters, authority for "go" on hole 2 is Webster's New International Dictionary (compare Wither v.t. 3 and Go v.i. 6); for "pit" on hole 3 remember that a wheat pit (Chicago's, for instance), is a grain exchange; for "quit" on hole 3, see (ibid.) Exchange v.t. 2; for "air" and "aria" on hole 13, "Dick" had to accept them after noting that Webster gave "harmony" and "melody" as synonyms (and a "melody" is a succession of single notes).

Honorable mention this time goes to Robert T., a Detroit youngster, whose 57 came within a hair of tying the winners. Incidentally, word is reaching "Dick" of some English classes which are using Synonym Golf as regular practice work. You should see some of the scores pupils in an English class out in Spokane, Wash., send in!

EVERYBODY PLAY, AND BE SURE TO SEND IN YOUR SCORES!

A Quotation for Today

FEAR not the anger of the wise to raise,
Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.—POPE.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

"What's the matter with your master?" I asked Peter, the dog that was chased by the dog catcher. "Won't he get you a license tag?"
"Well, he used to," he said, but lately he seems to have forgotten it or something."
"Just the same he's a fine master," he said and he wanted me to go to his house and meet him
And I did and sure enough, his master is a dandy fellow and I liked him ever so much.
But shucks—Why doesn't he get Peter a license tag—That's what I'd like to know—

Odds and Ends

Increased Air Traffic

During 1930 more than 3200 airplanes were manufactured in the United States.

Silver From Films

Discarded movie films are burned and treated chemically, the operation yielding immense quantities of silver, which is retrieved and used again.

Progress

Illiteracy in Alabama decreased from 16.1 per cent in 1920 to 12.6 per cent in 1930.

Quail

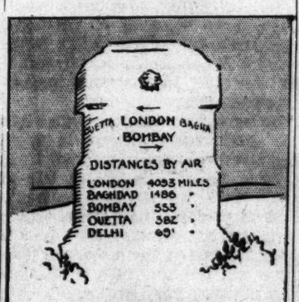
The Kentucky game and fish commission has distributed more than 21,000 Mexican quail throughout the State in two years.

Forestry

Values approximating $45,000,000 have been added to the wealth of Alabama by coöperative forestry work, the forestry department says.

Livestock Note

Iowa farmers on Jan. 1, 1931, owned 500,000 more hogs than they did a year before, according to Leslie M. Carl, agriculture statistician.



An Unusual Signpost Near the Airport of Karachi, India

In Lighter Vein

Slighted

Patron (in billiard room): "These cues want tipping badly."

Attendant: "Yes, sir, I know just how they feel."—*Pearson's.*

Higher

"I can assure you," said the philosopher, "that a good woman's thoughts rise above dress."

"That's right," agreed the cynic. "She's probably thinking of a new hat!"—*Pearson's.*

Young Webster

"What is etiquette, son?"

"It's when you have to say, 'No, thank you,' when you really want to say, 'Gimme some.'"

And Leave Her in Bliss

"Darling, I'm going to make you the happiest girl in the world."

"Don't tell me that you're going to leave town!"

The Loss

"A man came here this afternoon and took the census."

"Couldn't you keep up the payments?"—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

What They Say

How Business Gets Better

"Business becomes better when people feel better about it."—*Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer.*

The Theater

"The theater of today is better than the theater of yesterday, and the theater of tomorrow will be better than it is today."—*Otis Skinner, actor.*

Industry

"Industry as a department of human activity does not exist merely to support men."—*Henry Ford.*

Trade

"I am old-fashioned enough to believe that trade is the handmaid of peace."—*Sir Charles Addis.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Helping Hand

(Translated from Neue Zürcher Zeitung)

Zurich, Switz.

TOWARD the houses there struggles a blind vendor. With the guidance of his dog he is able to feel his way up the five flights, and down again, from entrance to entrance. But all at once the faithful animal sits down on the curbstone in front of the man and barks out in disapproval at the bustling street. The blind man stands patiently behind his watcher. The dog looks up the street for a break in the stream of cars.

Men hurry past him, warmly wrapped. They are aware of the blind man, hesitate, and reach more deeply into their pockets. But they hurry on, as if they could not spare a minute.

Then there slips along a happy group of homeward-bound children. A little girl is at the head of the group, a piece of money held fast in one mitten. At that instant the dog stretches himself and begins to lead the vendor across the street. Then the little girl runs up to the man: "Have you anything for 20 centimes?"

The vendor stops, smiles, and mutters something into his grizzled beard. Then he pushes his thick warming-cuffs back into his coat sleeves, and with stiff fingers he fumbles among the things which are spread out on his tray. "My dear child," he says forlornly, "I believe I have nothing for 20 centimes. Maybe you wanted to buy some candy at the baker's, is that it?"

Suddenly his hand moves. "Here we are; here are some suspender-elastics left at 20 centimes apiece," says the man uncertainly, as if to himself. But the little girl exclaims, 'For Daddy! Fine!" She takes them from the man's fingers and puts her coin carefully into the rough palm of his hand.

Strange to say, the rush on the sidewalk suddenly ceases. Women stop, wanting to buy. Men come back and all at once have nothing to be so hurried about. The blind man fingers a red tooth brush. "Yes, sir, this one is harder; it comes to two francs and 20 centimes." There roll on the board two-franc and 50-centime pieces; nobody asks for any change. The people throng him, and yet he has to handle each coin carefully. The little girl is helping him, with a beaming face, counting aloud the money. The watch-dog's eyes follow her, puzzled. And suddenly the child skips across the street.

Nimbly she climbs the stairs of the apartment house, merrily waving the elastics. But the blind man's hands fumble on with busy selling; and his ears seek amidst the noise of the street that clear child-voice which had just been calling out happily, "Thirty centimes for the shampoo! One and twenty for the soap! Thirty-five for spool of darning cotton! Correct!"

A Word a Day

Dote

Dote is one syllable and rhymes with vote.

We occasionally read of a "doting" person (one who "dotes" on another); the sense conveyed is that the person is excessively or foolishly fond. The word is also used to mean "to be silly." "To be foolish" was the meaning of the Middle English *doten*, akin to the Dutch *dutten*, "to doze or mope," and the Icelandic *dotta*, "to nod as in slumber."

As used in I Timothy 6: 4, the word translates the Greek νοσέω (noseo), "to hanker after," or, literally, "to display a diseased appetite."

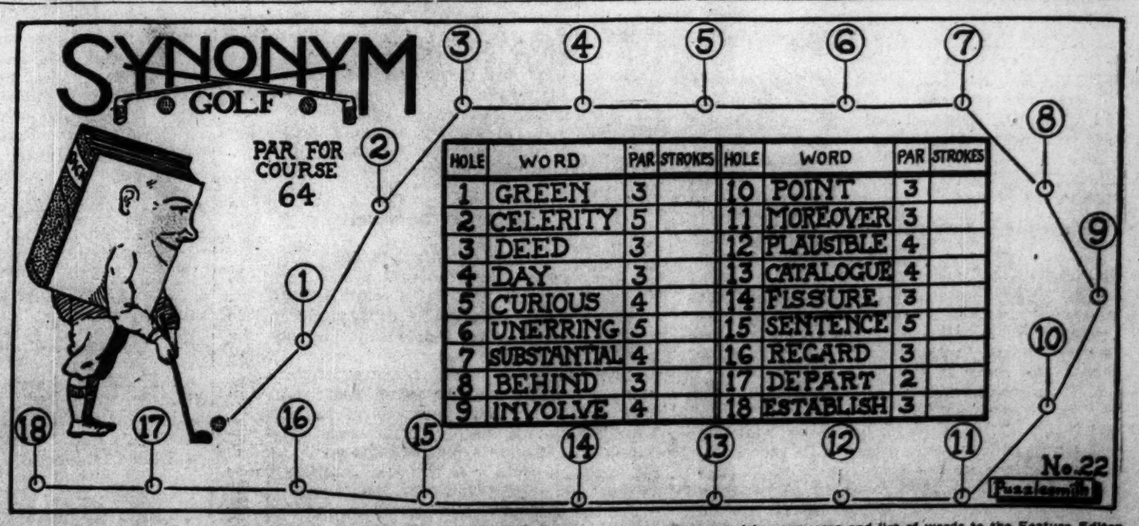
Example: "He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings." (I Timothy 6: 4.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

SYNONYM GOLF

PAR FOR COURSE 64

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	GREEN	3		10	POINT	3	
2	CELERITY	5		11	MOREOVER	3	
3	DEED	3		12	PLAUSIBLE	4	
4	DAY	3		13	CATALOGUE	4	
5	CURIOUS	4		14	FISSURE	3	
6	UNERRING	5		15	SENTENCE	5	
7	SUBSTANTIAL	4		16	REGARD	3	
8	BEHIND	3		17	DEPART	2	
9	INVOLVE	4		18	ESTABLISH	3	



RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, EXACT is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but SURE is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; examples: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Thoreau, Gandhi and Hutchins

IN 1907 an essay came into the hands of a Hindu student of law in London. Today that erstwhile obscure student has become one of the most important personages in the world—Mahatma Gandhi; and "Civil Disobedience"—the title of the essay—is universally recognized as one of the principal elements of his policy. What is not so well known is that the writer of the essay was the philosopher of Concord, Mass., Henry Thoreau.

In an article in the current issue of the Yale Review, entitled "Thoreau and the Machine Age," Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, points out that Thoreau, like Gandhi, went to jail gladly in revolt against what he considered attempts to force the support of injustice through taxation. For he believed that "the state exists for individuals, not individuals for the state," and that "patriotism is less than private morality."

His influence on the Indian situation is interesting, but of even greater significance, perhaps, were his prophetic protests against the rapid industrialization of Western civilization, of which he wrote in 1840 that it "aims to secure the greatest degree of gross comfort and pleasure merely." He added:

> Nature is to be controlled, wealth is to be controlled, pleasure is to be distributed by a corporation, and not the slightest concern for the moral control of man and his wants.

Mr. Canby describes this rebellious prophet as "an individualist citizen of the universe, . . . a Milton attacking, not despots, but machines, belonging definitely in the world movements of our times." In his own Thorovian indictment of these movements he says:

> Bound to the wheel of the world, . . . drunk with its speed, caught in the economics of production, where want breeds want, we are citizens of a mad world where ends are lost in means of living. . . .

What is needed, according to him, is more Thoreaus. "We must breed Thoreaus somewhere, or see this machine society stuffed and stifled by its own superheated desires."

Taken literally, this solution can hardly be considered a right one. Few persons today would advocate, much less adopt, the stoic frugality, the often actual discomfort, which Thoreau practiced. Raised standards of living, additional wants and necessities which give to human life more of leisure and comfort, are highly desirable. There is a real need, however, for more and more individualist leaders able to rise above mass thinking, and to gain a more complete mastery over the machine.

Lack of this mastery is onerously evident today in the industrial depression. "One-half the world is starving to obtain the goods the other half is starving to dispose of," Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, puts it, in an article in the very same issue of the same magazine. What is education going to do about it, he asks. And in answering that question he gives also a sound solution to the Thorovian dilemma of the individual and the mass. Dr. Hutchins says:

> The remedy for our present ills and the only hope we have of preventing their recurrence is not less education but more; more study of the human problems, wider dissemination of the results obtained, more attention to adult education, and increasing emphasis upon the major task of institutions of higher learning—the development of intellectual leadership.

"The University of Utopia," he calls the mythical institution embodying those ideals. But the program of far-reaching reforms which he has recently inaugurated at the University of Chicago give more than a faint hope that a beginning has already been made toward the building up of an educational system transcending and displacing the limitations of departments, credits and residence requirements, which have tended to mechanize and mediocratize American scholarship, and achieving the true aim of higher education—the development of individual intellectual leaders.

Books: A Bull Market

FROM England comes a demand once more that a check, forcible if need be, should be put on the too bountiful crop of new books. It is asserted with some reason that over 15,000 new books in one year cannot expect to find a sufficient number of readers to provide a decent livelihood to authors. It is even argued that so high a flood of print may overwhelm experienced literary swimmers. It is also hinted that it may be in the interest of established authors to limit their output till a more propitious time—when publishers shall be more circumspect and critics more discriminating. And, on the whole, the fact cannot be disguised that many books that are being published today not only will remain, but deserve to remain, unread.

It is no good appealing to authors to stop writing after a period of great fertility. The ink will run, as H. G. Wells has observed when conferring upon the world a novel in three volumes, and very often imagination, reason and insight run with it. It is no good appealing to publishers to impose upon themselves a period of self-abnegation when they believe they are launching a new career on the perilous seas of authorship. It is no good appealing to critics to cast out pity and to smite down the Philistines, for in their fervor they are as likely to smite down true and rare genius.

But why be so dismayed by the prolixity of authors? The discerning reader is, after all, not likely to be taken in by an author just because he has an impressive number of books to his name; nor is the less discerning, but perhaps the more devoted, reader likely to be prevented from reveling anew in the latest fancies of his favorite author. Whether literature benefits from a large output of books cannot be decided outright. Time alone is the best judge of that. It must also be remembered that among the large number of books that are published each year there are not a few that have a very small, but an extremely important, circle of readers. And although books may be superseded and forgotten, who can deny their value as begetters of thought and as tributaries to that sea of knowledge which is continually reaching out to new shores?

A Fare Question

COMMERCIAL aviation the world over has one common problem. It is not agreed on how high passenger fares should fly. In England, France, Germany and Holland, where lines are subsidized, the operator's dilemma is minimized; but in other countries, and particularly in the United States, there is an obvious variety of opinion as to fare levels. Some lines have a rate of five cents a mile, equaling the combined train and Pullman fare of the railroads. Still others exact a premium for the difference in character of service with a rate of seven cents a mile. In other instances, a fare of ten cents a mile is charged.

Two years ago the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics summarized the aircraft fare situation with the observation that operators were confronted with a two-horned dilemma. The one horn involved the fact that fares were too high to attract a sufficient volume of patronage; the other that to reduce fares to an attractive rate was to discover that present passenger planes could not be operated at a profit.

Despite improvements in transport planes, the same condition obtains to a large extent today. Where the volume of traffic justifies it, some companies have solved the problem by running planes on a schedule of greater frequency, with a resultant decrease in the overhead cost per plane. Smaller craft, too, have played a part in the case of lines operating frequently over short-haul routes.

Not all passenger air lines are adaptable to this solution. Many of them are long-haul lines over areas that do not produce a heavy or regular volume of traffic. Neither greater frequency of schedule nor smaller planes fit into their operation.

Thus the odds apparently are against those who think that uniformity of rates should be one of the next desiderata in passenger operations. The wise course at present would seem to be for each operator to treat his venture on a purely cost basis. Straight price competition which ignores the special virtues of air passenger transportation has a destructive quality. Instead of trying to compete with other mediums of transportation, rates should be determined upon the character of service offered. If this service includes greater speed and greater scenic virtues, or even novelty, it would seem to justify a higher cost.

Getting Down to Earth

THE garden patch is clear of snow. Sere stalks poke themselves wraithlike through the mass of rotted leaves, and the stumps of the peonies, cut last fall, make little mounds where the leaves have matted about them. At one end of the plat iris shoots show, palely green. Along the wall crocuses bloom.

Men—and women too, for that matter—like to dig in the dirt whether it be for radishes or tulips. To get down to the moist earth with a trowel when the sun is warm upon one's back, and the robins are singing in the maples, mistily green with leaves the size of squirrels' ears, may not be any easier than shoveling snow, but it has a tang to it that the mere removal of massed white frosty crystals from concrete or brick never had—although there is something to be said, at the proper time, for the invigorating practice of wielding a snow shovel.

April is the month when the rake and the hoe and the spade come into their own. It is sweet to smell the fragrance of burning twigs and grass that have been raked from the garden patch; it is something lost if one never has turned a spadeful of snow-dampened earth warmed by the sun. Perhaps it has an atavistic effect, taking one back to that period in the history of the earth when men scraped the soil with rude stone implements and planted roots and seeds.

It is soothing to swing a rake rhythmically over the flower bed to remove the winter's debris and lay bare the soft brown loam. The practice is full of little adventures—what a thrill when a deft turn shows something with a glint of gold caught in the clod of wet leaves. You give the rake a shake and there is the cherished fountain pen you lost last autumn. Gayly colored bettles scuttle from around the roots of the rose bushes and a green fly buzzes and bumps against the cellar window. There are many ways of practicing humility. Hoeing the flower bed is one of them. Raking the lawn is another.

Let's Be Solemn

SIDNEY SMITH is reputed to have been unable to say, "Pass the salt, please," without provoking his hearers to roars of laughter. Similarly, the screen seems determined not to produce even a travel film without introducing humor into it. The invariable practice which cinema magnates have of accompanying this type of picture with an often somewhat dull facetious commentary has roused the London Times to make a welcome protest, for appreciation of the Alhambra really is not much pointed by a joke, especially if the joke happens to be second rate.

But the cinema is not by any means the only art that tends to believe that being interesting is impossible without being funny. Never at any previous period has comedy so completely elbowed tragedy off the stage as it does at present; never in the history of drawing have caricatures and cartoons occupied so prominent a position in the world of art; and in music, indeed, things have got so far that audiences have been known, in such pieces as Honegger's "Pacific No. 231," for example, to see humor of a peculiar kind in places where the composer could hardly have intended it. Only, perhaps, in architecture has the importance of humor declined. Rarely in modern buildings does one encounter anything as deliberately calculated to raise a smile as the gargoyles of medieval churches, or the quaintly carved stalls of some English cathedrals.

Now all this is odd, for humor (though all very well in its way, of course) is not so utterly essential as the modern preoccupation with it would seem to suggest. It is surprising what a number of men have acquired fame (some of them authors, too) without having been overendowed with it. William Pitt, who was addicted to the pleasing habit of reading Shakespeare to his family, used to hand over the book when he came to the comic passages. One is rarely provoked to uncontrollable laughter when browsing in "Paradise Lost." The humor of Wordsworth is entirely unintentional, though when he did make a joke he was very proud of it. Lord Rendell's recent memoirs recall that Wordsworth was very fond of telling how, in the Lake District, he once met a man who anxiously inquired, "Have you seen my wife?" To which the great poet replied, "I didn't even know you had a wife." That is said to have been the only joke Wordsworth ever made; perhaps it is just as well that it was.

The Romance of Industry

THE temporary recession in business, which has existed not only in America but throughout the civilized world during the last two years, is seen in its true perspective as to its relative unimportance and insignificance when one looks at the status of industrial development in the United States.

The last two or three decades have revolutionized American industry. Even though the quantitative measurements of its growth are found mostly in drab statistical reports, the romance as well as the growth of industry stands forth clearly and significantly.

In 1899 the automobile was classified in the United States census of manufacturers as a part of the carriage and wagon industry. Now, as measured by the wholesale value of finished product, the automobile industry ranks among the leading two or three American manufacturing industries. It sprang to the front in 1923, and has since maintained its supremacy. In the 23,000,000 passenger automobiles on American streets and highways today, the entire population of the United States might enjoy a ride simultaneously with an average of five passengers—not counting babes in arms—per passenger car.

Less than a decade has passed since the average American heard his first radio program. He probably listened by earphones to a homemade affair compounded of wires, batteries and an exphonograph horn attached to a box with adhesive tape. But it worked! It is as far a cry from the crude contraption called a radio in those days to the current instrument, as it is from the radio industry of ten or a dozen years ago to its present status.

Today the radio industry ranks among the leading industries of the United States, representing an investment of $235,000,000 in broadcasting stations, factories and distribution quarters, and employing 110,000 people, drawing $220,000,000 annually in wages. The listening public with 15,000,000 sets has $1,500,000,000 invested in radios and is spending $200,000,000 more a year in operation and upkeep. Sales of radio receiving sets aggregated $332,000,000 during 1930, and were only 14 per cent below the previous year, a record year for the industry.

Hotels in recent years also have come to represent an impressive phase of big business. The hotel industry now ranks ninth among the major industries of America. According to the American Hotel Association, there are 29,950 hotels in the United States, with a total of more than 1,525,000 rooms. Hotels represent a valuation of $5,100,000,000, do a business of $1,350,000,000 a year and employ not less than 580,000 persons.

While the number of new telephones installed last year was not so great as in previous years, yet there was an advance, and today there are well over 20,000,000 phones in the United States, or about one to every six persons.

Thus, to mention only a few outstanding industries, one finds little real basis for the cry of the calamity howler, which has recently resounded throughout the land. American business and industry not only have meant prosperity to investors of capital, but have brought to the laboring man a higher standard of living than he has ever enjoyed before. And the chorus of complaint seems likely to be drowned out in the near future by the hum of industry and the resultant employment.

Editorial Notes

In recently commenting on the origin of the word "booze," the Boston Transcript clarifies the present prohibition situation by quoting from Roget's Thesaurus the various synonyms for "drunk." Unpleasant though these terms may be, they might well be brought forcibly to the attention of the youth of today who knows so little of conditions as they existed in the days prior to the Eighteenth Amendment. Here they are. Look them over:

> Tipsy, intoxicated, inebrious, inebriate, in one's cups, temulent, fuddled, mellow, cut, moosy, fou, fresh, merry, elevated, flush, disguised, groggy, beery, topheavy, pot valiant, potulent, overcome, overtaken, whittled, screwed, tight, primed, corned, raddled, sewed up, lushy, nappy, muddled, muzzy, obfuscated, maudlin, crapulous, half-seas over, three sheets in the wind, under the table.

If President Hoover is again the candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States, he is pretty sure to get a larger vote from California than he did in 1928, as his home State will have nine more in the electoral college next year than it had in 1928.

An aviator might tie up at the mooring mast 200 feet above the eighty-fifth floor of the new Empire Building in New York—but he will still have quite a long distance to travel before he reaches the city.

With spring here, a whole crop of new jobs has just come up in back-yard gardens.

Baby Ivancho Gets His Dress

By R. H. MARKHAM

SOFIA

STANKA rose from the loom where she was weaving a strip of strong white cloth and went up to her mother-in-law Gana who, rapidly spinning wool, was standing beside a little cradle suspended from the ceiling like a swing.

"Let's not swaddle him any more," said the young mother as she looked at her tiny baby tightly wrapped up as though completely swathed in an endless bandage. A white bonnet was tied about its head and on its forehead a black thread held a large blue bead. Only its face was visible and it could move no part of its body but its eyes and mouth.

"What do you mean, not swaddle him?" quickly retorted the older woman in a troubled voice which showed that she had been apprehensive of just that suggestion.

"Let's sit down and talk about it," answered the girl sweetly.

Baba Gana, which means Grandma Gana, sat down on a low, built-in sofa, or mendeer, running along one side of the room, and Stanka, shoving a homemade distaff under her wide red belt, sat down on a small three-legged stool beside her.

* * *

It was very quiet for a moment, and all that could be heard was the whirl of the spindles as deft fingers spun thread upon them. The girlish mother had been known for several years as the choicest maid in the place, the kind which youths went through nine villages into the tenth to court. When the girls had cut the wheat with their sickles, it was she who had led the songs that the boys in another part of the field answered, line by line.

On holidays the boys had all tried to win a place beside her in the folk dance, and it was she upon whom they pressed the first spring flowers. Stanka had a still greater distinction than her flashing eyes, delicate lips and agile, tireless steps, one of which no other girl in the village could boast—she had spent two years in the Boarding School for Peasant Girls in the city of Tatar-Pazardjik.

It was for all these reasons that Baba Gana had been especially happy when she noticed that it was the flower of her son Dimiter which Stanka chose to wear in her kerchief, and it was an "Easter Day" for their family when Stanka's father announced that Dimiter was just the youth to whom he wanted to give his daughter. And when the wedding was over and Stanka came to live with them, Baba Gana found her nicer even than she had dared to expect.

She had been proud of the gentle but masterly manner in which the girl had supplanted traditional methods by new ones. Baba Gana didn't really have much faith in new-fangled ways, but the bride was so tactful and considerate of the mother-in-law's sensibility that she was willing to let her have a free hand, hoping only that she wouldn't try experiments on the baby.

* * *

Stanka led the conversation off by saying, "Mama, don't you think he's awfully uncomfortable, all bound up that way?"

"Oh, my, no, he's all right. He don't mind it at all. Why, we were all swaddled that way when we were babies."

"But still, that's not the best way, is it?"

"What do you think is the best way? What do you want to do?"

"Why, I want to put a little dress on him, and to free his hands and legs so he can move them around, and take that bead off his forehead. You know no evil eye's going to hurt him, Mother. And I'll bathe him every morning and make him sleep all night long and everything just as the book says," pleaded the girl, eager to put some of the things she had learned into practice.

"But you can't raise a baby by a book. Don't you think I know about babies, Stanka? Hasn't Baba Gana for years and years helped all the young mothers in this village? Don't you think I'll know how to take care of your little Ivancho? I thought you'd be glad to have me here to show you. You're just a little girl yet, aren't you?"

There was nothing domineering in the motherly tone of the older woman and no note even of injured pride, but just a consciousness of superior experience and solicitude for a very delicate little being. Stanka was deeply touched, and stopping spinning a moment stooped down and kissed her mother-in-law's hand.

* * *

Before she could say anything, Baba Gana continued, "I haven't interfered with any of your other plans, have I? When you had Dimiter buy the table and a plate and soup dish and a knife and fork for each of us I gave my consent, though I don't see why we need so many dishes. And I always urged Dimiter to eat all the new dishes you prepared him though they tasted rather funny even to me."

"Especially the creamed potatoes," interrupted Stanka laughing, "I guess I never can get you two to like them."

"And I've always helped you to put up fruit and vegetables in those queer glass cans, though who in our village ever heard of canned things!"

"And what fun it's been," exclaimed Stanka enthusiastically, squeezing her mother-in-law's hand. "And every jar's kept, hasn't it, and they've been good to eat, haven't they?"

"Yes, they have, and I'm proud of you, and I even like your cookbook, though I can't read a word of it," admitted the older woman. "But raising a baby's different. And besides, what'll all the folks here think of me?" continued the grandmother, troubled and a little pained. "They all come to have me help them with their babies and they'll see I can't even look after our own baby. With all your changes you'll really be saying to the neighbors that everything I've been doing all these years is wrong."

* * *

"Oh, no, I won't," protested Stanka as she sat down on the mendeer beside her mother-in-law, and put her arm around her. "It isn't wrong at all. It wasn't wrong, but now there's a better way. Mother," pleaded the girl, sitting down again in front of her mother-in-law and facing her, "haven't we got better wheat than was ever raised here before? We tend it a little differently. And haven't we got the best chickens around here? We've learned better ways.

"But, of course, this is your house, Mother," besought the girl, suddenly kneeling before Baba Gana. "I am going to obey you. But I want you to try the new way. I won't tell Dimiter about it. 'Tisn't Dimiter and I against you. I want you to tell him, tell him you've decided that we must dress Ivancho in a better way. Tell him that, if he has the best fields and gardens in the village, we're going to have the best-cared-for baby."

"But I'm afraid to," protested the grandmother. "Something might happen to him."

"But I'm not afraid, Mother. Why, millions of people have done it."

"But not in Bulgaria," argued the older woman. "In other countries their babies are different."

"Oh, no, they aren't, all babies are just alike," asserted the girl, who felt that she was gaining ground. "And we've got an especially good baby to begin on. See," she exclaimed as she arose and ran to the hanging cradle, "he's waked up, and is listening, he wants to be unwound." Then impetuously rushing back, she again knelt before the mother-in-law, who was sitting very still and with a deeply solemn face. "Let's try it at least for a month," she implored. "Listen, I'll get the book and read to you now. You'll tell Dimiter about it tonight and tomorrow we'll begin to sew the new dresses. Say yes, Mother," she begged, pressing both her hands.

Baba Gana got up, and herself crossed over to the hanging cradle, kissed the baby on the forehead, removed the blue bead, and said to his exultant mother, "Get your book, and may God come to the rescue!"

Notes From Cape Town

CAPE TOWN

LORD CLARENDON, the new Governor-General, and Lady Clarendon, are already extremely popular in South Africa. Nearly 2500 guests attended the mayoral reception in their honor held in the City Hall of the legislative capital. A bilingual touch was given to the proceedings by the words "Welcome" and "Welkom" picked out in electric lights which formed part of the scheme of decorations. A speaker with an easy manner and a fine voice, Lord Clarendon delivered the King's speech at the opening of Parliament with a dignity and expression that gave real meaning to what had almost come to be regarded as a pure formality. In place of the Union Jack that had heretofore flown over Government House there will in future be a special flag which is to be regarded as an equivalent of the Royal Standard. This flag—the design of which has the King's approval—consists of a blue ground bearing the royal crest in gold with the words "Union of South Africa" above it, and the words "Unie van Suid Afrika" below.

New Flag for South Africa

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An agitation in various parts of the country during the last few years, for the introduction of a weekly payment of salaries and wages, instead of the existing monthly system, is likely to receive a strong impetus by the unanimity amo railway employees of the Union for the weekly method of payment. Some thousands of railwaymen on the Rand are petitioning for the change, and if their representations are approved by the general manager, it is likely that other centers will follow in the matter and, all told, some 40,000 people throughout the Union may switch over to the weekly system. According to P. V. Gawith, president of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, monthly salary payments are responsible in a large degree for the considerable amount of overtrading in South Africa. If, he suggests, every wage earner in receipt of a salary of less than £500 a year was paid on Friday of each week the credit system which is assuming quite alarming proportions in all the large towns and cities would be definitely checked.

Weekly Wage System Urged

* * *

"Dust, doves, and donkeys," sum up F. C. Chapman's impressions of the Cape Peninsula. Mr. Chapman is the father of Percy Chapman, captain of the English cricket team in South Africa. Whether he has sacrificed accuracy to alliterative effect in his description does not alter the fact that his views have caused some amusement among the citizens of the mother city of the Union. Mr. Chapman's sojourn in the Cape Peninsula was necessarily a short one. Had it been possible for him to linger for a few months he would have learned that while the doves are always with us, the dust is merely seasonal, and the donkeys a rapidly disappearing form of transport. It is the southeast winds that raise the dust. They blow their fiercest during the months of December, January and February.

"Dust, Doves, and Donkeys"

* * *

Describing Cape Town's traffic as the worst in the whole country, Oswald Pirow, Minister of Justice, has signalized his arrival in the peninsula for the Parliamentary session by a strict tightening up of the traffic control laws. A special squad of police has been detailed to assist in the work of making the streets safe for humanity, and as part of the campaign careless pedestrians, as well as reckless motorists, will be proceeded against.

Higher Petrol Tax Proposed

A proposed extra duty of 6d. a gallon on petrol is viewed with misgiving by car owners and car dealers. Senator Brisker, chairman of the Automobile Association of South Africa, in a memorandum on the question which he had handed to the Treasury, expresses the opinion that inevitably such additional taxation is bound to curtail the use of motor transport and nullify that very purpose which is the Government's sole object in increasing the impost.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Repudiated Mississippi Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of January 19 was published a letter from a lady whose family had suffered heavy loss through the repudiation by the States of Mississippi and Louisiana of state bonds in which her grandparents had invested a considerable sum.

May I add to the weight of evidence of the hardship suffered by individuals through the repudiation of these States of their debts of honor. My husband's grandfather invested his life savings (earned in India) in Mississippi state bonds. The money thus raised was employed in developing the State's roads, agriculture, etc., etc. After three years the State refused to meet its obligations, and those who had trusted it found themselves defrauded of capital and interest.

Surely now, when we English are paying to America our just war debt, it is not too much to ask America out of her collection of the world's wealth to repay us this much smaller sum. Old homes and old heirlooms are being sold over here to pay taxes.

Soviet Russia is the only other country in which the payment of just debts is repudiated, though Mexico threatens to add to the number. For three generations members of my husband's family have in their wills left these bonds to their heirs in hopes that American honor would stir in the matter. Till now each generation has been in turn bitterly disappointed. I believe, however, the American Government is about to negotiate a settlement of a claim made by Spanish subjects for damage done by American troops in Florida in 1812. So there may be reason for us to hope on.

Dersham, Suffolk, Eng. IDA BENCE LAMBERT.